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Design of Planes Facing Changes — Modern Gadgets Found Helpful

* * *

The Bureau of Aeronautics has become clothes conscious. According to latest reports received by the Navy Department at Akron, Ohio, every effort is being made by the experimental department of the bureau to develop lightweight, compact flight gear, without sacrificing any of the desirable functional characteristics of the equipment. Heavy flying suits have frequently been the cause of loss of life in the past when a flier landed in water and was unable to shed his suit and swim ashore.

Beginning with winter flying suits, the department has begun to use manufactured fabrics in lieu of fur, and is working still further along these lines. These lightweight suits are gradually being issued to operating naval units, and are finding favor with the personnel, it is announced.

Early this year, a test of heavy flight clothing was conducted on the west coast by Squadron One of the navy. Lieutenants Hayward, Howerton, and Tyra, dressed in fur-lined flying suits and fur-lined boots went swimming in the Hotel del Coronado pool, much to the surprise and amusement of hotel guests. Three types of suits and three types of life jackets were tried out upon this occasion as well as a rubber life raft.

Clothing Helps, Then Hinders

The three officers began the tests by making very neat "potato splash" dives from the high diving board. But their heavy fur-lined suits hardly permitted them to disappear below the surface of the water, acting instead like kapok life jackets. After 10 minutes in the water, however, the suits became waterlogged, necessitating the use of life jackets, fully inflated, to keep the swimmers' heads above water.

The new experimental flying suit, which was tried out by the men afterward, retained enough buoyancy to hold up the wearer for 20 minutes, and even when completely waterlogged required only a life jacket half-inflated to keep the wearer's head above water.

It was also discovered by these tests that the new style suits are easy to remove in the water, provided life jackets are worn outside rather than inside the suit. With the life jacket inside, great difficulty was experienced in removing the suit.

The new style fur-lined boots were easily kicked off without unhooking, and the rubber life rafts were easily inflated in the water. Use of similar life rafts on the U. S. S. Macon disaster recently has proved their value and efficiency.

New Airplane Design

The Department of Commerce in co-operation with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is making experimental purchases and tests of aircraft that seem promising for the further developments of private flying. One of the new designs recently tried was one in which the conventional undercarriage is reversed, the two main wheels being located to the rear, well behind the center of gravity of the plane, and the tail wheel located well ahead.

A design such as this of course has caused many old pilots to shake their heads. But the advantages of such a design are many. Cross-wind landings, which test the mettle of even experienced pilots at times, would be made much easier. Immediate and full application of brakes would be possible, reducing rolling to a minimum and would assure plenty of traction in case sudden stopping was required to prevent a collision with another plane.

More reassuring to the amateur flier would be the resultant inherent stability on the ground which would reduce the chance of ground looping, hitting an obstruction or running into a ditch, causing the plane to somersault over on its back, and ability to land safely with less skill, thereby increasing confidence on the part of the pilot. Coupled with these other advantages would be the ease of getting aboard and less chance of a heavy wind turning the craft over because the wings of the craft would be at negative incidence to the gale.

The introduction, furthermore, of navigational aids such as the radio compass, which Amelia Earhart is testing for the Department of Commerce at $1 a year, and ultimately the solution of the fog-landing problem, should enhance the reliability of operation of aircraft. With less skill required to operate and to navigate safely, the future of private flying is indeed brightening.

A Tuesday Feature

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1705

By A. W. Daniel

Black — 10 Pieces

White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, British Chess Federation, 1933-1934)

Problem No. 1706

By K. Nielsen

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (First prize, British Chess Federation, 1933-1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1703.	QxQP	
No. 1704.	1. B-QB3	threat
	2. R-K mate	
	1. ———	R-Q6ch
	2. R-K3ch	
	1. ———	B-Bch
	2. R-K6ch	
	1. ———	R-Q7
	2. R-B2ch	
	1. ———	Kt-Q7
	2. R-K4ch	
	1. ———	B-Kt7ch
	2. RxBch	
	1. ———	KxKt
	2. Q-Kt2ch or R-Kch	

End-Game No. 243. White wins: 1 Kt-B6, QxKt; 2 RxRch, K-Kt2; 3 QxB, and wins. Better for Black is 1 . . . RxKt; 2 RxRch, QxR; 3 QxRch, but White remains the exchange ahead and should win.

End-Game

In this position, from the Reti-Romanowski game, Moscow, 1925, White (Reti) is faced with immediate mate. This threat he is able to parry so effectively that in a few moves he has a won ending.

End-Game No. 244

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

With only three rounds remaining to be played, Mischa Botvinnik, youthful Russian master, continued to lead the field at the international tournament being conducted at the Museum Beaux Arts of Moscow. Not until the thirteenth round did he suffer defeat, but in that round became enmeshed in a virile attack launched by his countryman, Kan, who gained the upper hand in a Vienna game and scored in 26 moves. Salo Flohr, in second place, has lost the same number of points as Botvinnik, but must play one more game than the leader.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker at 66 shows himself as the keen tournament performer of 30 years ago, and amid this galaxy of talent stands undefeated after 16 rounds. His defeat of Capablanca has warmed his admirers and his unrelenting efforts to gain the coveted wins upon each session of play is a tribute to the freshness of his imagination, still alert and keen after some 40 years of active competition among the finest chess players of the world. Ragosin is regarded as one of the most talented of the younger Russian masters, and shares sixth and seventh places with Spielmann, just below Capablanca.

Of the games we have seen in which Capablanca participated, there has been an almost unmistakable evidence that the Cuban is either completely satisfied that the older lines of play yield him the possibilities he requires to work out winning chances, at least more so than the innovations of the past few years, as the queen's gambit accepted lines and Nimzowitsch variation, or that he is plainly not at home in the variations which are fashionable today.

Capablanca's determined effort to win, in his first game at Moscow, brought him into time trouble, so that at the critical moment a weak move robbed him of the chance to equalize, if not win a pawn outright, in a position in which his energetic play with the black pieces was at the cost of a precarious pin on the Q file. As a result, he lost on the time limit, in a position which was untenable anyhow.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

	Rjumin White	Capablanca Black		Rjumin White	Capablanca Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17	Q-K2	Kt(Kt5)-B3
2	P-QB4	P-K3	18	Kt-B4	Castles
3	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19	B-Kt2	PxP
4	Q-B2	P-Q4	20	QxP	Kt-Q3
5	P-QR3	BxKtch	21	Q-Q3	R-Q(e)
6	QxB	Kt-K5(a)	22	R-Q	Kt(B3)-K
7	Q-B2	P-QB4(b)	23	Castles(f)	P-R5!
8	PxBP	Kt-QB3	24	Kt-K2	B-Q2
9	P-K3	Q-R4ch	25	Kt-B3	R-R4(g)
10	B-Q2	QxBP	26	Q-Q4	Q-Kt4
11	P-QKt4	Q-K2	27	Q-QKt4(h)	P-QKt3
12	B-B	P-QR4	28	R-Q2	BxP
13	P-Kt5	Kt-K4	29	KR-Q	P-R3
14	B-Kt2	Kt-Kt5		White wins(i)	
15	Kt-R3	Q-R5(c)			
16	P-Kt3(d)	Q-R3			

(a) This, in conjunction with Black's next move, indicates that "Capa" is willing to abandon the safe and stereotyped for complications with greater winning chances. Ordinarily the Kt move only appears to gain time, since in a move or so White attacks it, regaining the time lost with a developing move.

(b) Another system of development, rather less critical or risky for Black than that here adopted, is 7 . . . Kt-Q2, with a view to P-QKt3, B-Kt2, P-QB4, etc. After the text, Black has to spend valuable time winning back the BP, while White gets a fine development for his pieces.

(c) The threat here is negligible, but the quieter 15 . . . Kt(Kt5)-B3, after 16 PxP, PxP; 17 Kt-B4 would give White an accessible and isolated QP to aim at.

(d) Not 16 BxP, KtxKP!

(e) The only continuation that gives Black some play. The alternative, Kt-B4, after 22 P-K4, Kt-K2; 23 Q-Q6, leaves White with prospects of early gain of material.

(f) 23 P-QR4, depriving Black of his only change of counterplay, is more accurate.

(g) Black, in obvious time difficulties, makes a losing move. 25 . . . Q-Kt4 (Q-R4; 26 Q-Q4!) would probably lead to exchanges in which Black's chief problem would be to avoid an unfavorable ending on account of the advanced QRP, which may fall.

(h) Not 27 Q-Kt6, Kt-B5!! Now White is able to double rooks on the Q file with disastrous consequences.

(i) Black here exceeded the time limit, but must lose in any case.

Here is another of Euwe's clean-cut victories at Hastings:

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Euwe White	Michell Black		Euwe White	Michell Black
1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14	Castles	P-QKt4
2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15	P-Q5	Kt-Kt3(d)
3	P-B4	P-K3	16	B-K7	R-K
4	Kt-B3	P-B3	17	P-Q6	P-B5
5	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	18	B-B2	Kt-Q2
6	P-K3	Q-R4	19	P-K5	P-R3
7	PxP(a)	KtxP	20	QR-K	B-Kt2
8	Q-Q2	B-Kt5	21	Kt-Q4	B-B4
9	R-B	P-B4(b)	22	R-K3	Kt-B
10	P-K4	KtxKt	23	R-Kt3	BxKt(e)
11	PxKt	B-R6	24	RxPch!	KxR
12	R-QKt	Castles	25	B-B6ch	K-Kt
13	B-Q3	P-QR3(c)	26	QxP	Resigns

(a) Alekhine has expressed the view that this move, instead of the usual Kt-Q2, offers White the best hope of turning his opening initiative to account.

(b) In the twelfth game of his first match with Bogoljubow, Alekhine played 9 . . . P-KR3, and after 10 B-R4, Castles; 11 B-Q3, P-K4, eventually won from complications induced by Bogoljubow. The text leaves White with a strong center.

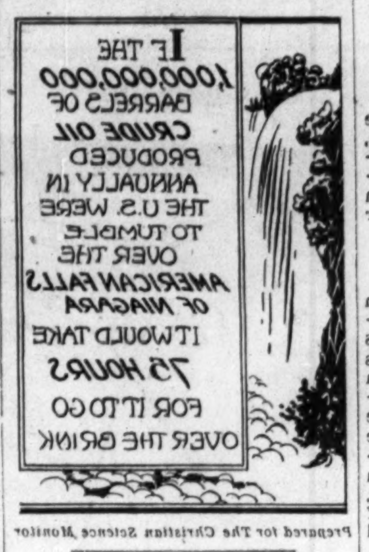
(c) 13 . . . PxP; 14 PxP, QxQ leaves White with a slight advantage in development, which, in view of the exchanges, probably cannot be converted into anything more tangible.

(d) The text puts Black's only effective defensive piece on the K side out of play. Better 15 . . . P-B5; 16 PxP, PxP; 17 B-B2, Q-B2, with a fairly easy game for Black.

(e) Black has no adequate defense. Now White finishes with a sacrificial flash.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Not So Tasty

A small child was allowed to enter the sea for her first bath. As was inevitable, she gulped down a mouthful. When she returned to her home her granny asked, "Well, dear, did you like the water?"

"Yes, thank you," replied the small girl, politely, ". . . all except the flavor."—Sporting and Dramatic News.

Modesty

Her Wealthy Father: "What am I to understand your income will be at the time you expect to marry?"

The Young Man: "Well, sir, I—er—hardly like to put a definite figure on your generosity."—Pearson's.

Period Car

Jones: "Is yours a two-door car?"

Brown: "I sometimes think it was made then."

Among Other Things

Junior: "Daddy, what is dew?"

Daddy: "The rent, the note at the bank, and the installment on the car."—Grit.

The Proposal

Boy: "If I had a million dollars, do you know where I'd be?"

Girl: "Yes, you'd be on our honeymoon."—Bee-Hive.

Rope Instrument

Bobbie: "My father plays a long-stringed instrument."

Billy: "What is it?"

Bobbie: "He's the bell-ringer at the church."—Pearson's.

Stubbly!

MacGregor: "How did you know my barber raised his price on shaves?"

Wife: "A little beard told me."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Macedonia

ORIGINALLY, this was the name given to a relatively small country which lay to the north of Greece, but, about the year 148 B. C., Macedonia became a Roman province, and its territory was extended to include a considerable part of the southern portion of what we now know as the Balkan States.

Paul passed through Macedonia on a number of different occasions, paying his first visit there in response to the words which he heard during a vision at Troas, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us" (Acts 16:9). As it turned out, this province proved a fertile field for Christianity; and the churches which Paul founded at Philippi and Thessalonica were later honored by receiving letters from the Apostle.

Other Macedonian towns visited by Paul included Neapolis (Acts 16:11), Amphipolis and Apollonia (Acts 17:1), and Berea (Acts 17:10). In writing his second Epistle to the Corinthians, Paul gives high praise to "the churches of Macedonia" (II Cor. 8:1-8).

Daily Features

Juvenile Section of Monitor Camera Club

Camera Club Member — Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Los Angeles

Baby Ostriches — Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Expectation — Margaret Dashiemer, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Children's Corner

The Flower Lady

THE "flower lady" was what her friends called her. So often they saw her carrying bouquets of daffodils, lilacs, or roses or whatever flowers were in season.

In the spring, summer and fall, the "flower lady" lived in a little country house, set in among tall trees and hills. There you could find her almost any morning working in her garden. She would wear a happy smile and if any of her flowers were blooming she would be sure to give you some.

But in the winter she lived in the city. "The best thing about winter," she said, "is waiting for spring."

So she kept blooming plants in her city windows, and visited the florist's shop whenever she could. And very early indeed, in the spring, in fact you might call it late winter, she moved out into the country again.

"I want to be home when the first crocuses come up," she would say.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Children Looked Long and Hard at the Bouquet.

"Last year I almost missed them."

One day when the snow had gone from the city streets and the air had a pleasant taste, the "flower lady" decided to go for a walk.

Of course she stopped at the florist's shop first. There she filled her arms with yellow-gold tulips, purple violets, and white dogwood.

"Today I will do something different," she promised herself. "I am going where there are lots of children."

So she walked several blocks to where a tall flight of stairs rose up from the sidewalk. Up the long flight she went, carrying the beautiful bouquet that made so many persons look admiringly as they passed.

When she had reached the top, she went through a gate and, presently, was on an elevated train speeding along way above the heads of the people in the street.

"I think I'll get off here," said the "flower lady" to herself, as the train came to a stop.

Her trip was rather a queer one, in a way, for she had picked out a crowded street where she knew no one.

"But they're not strangers to me," she said to herself. "They're nearly all children and somehow children and I understand each other."

It was the tenement section of the big city. Children from foreign families filled the sidewalks, overflowing into the narrow streets. Bright baby faces looked out from perambulators. Here were the little boys and girls who loved gay colors, music, spaghetti—and flowers.

"Give me a flower, please," said a small girl shyly, then ducked behind a baby carriage as though scared at her own boldness. Other children looked long and hard at the bouquet.

But whether they asked for a flower or not, the "flower lady" handed out one of the bright blossoms to each of them. A hasty smile or "thank you" or just the joyful little "m-mm-m" as a bright-eyed child buried his nose in the fragrance was reward enough for making the trip.

Happy, but with her arms empty, the "flower lady" returned home. There an important telephone message awaited her.

"Come at once," a neighbor had left word. "The crocuses in my yard are out." So the "flower lady" took the next train. And the next morning, sure enough, she caught the first crocuses of the year in the act of poking their heads through the brown earth in her front yard. "My!" said the "flower lady," as she bent down close to get a good look at them. "I didn't get here a moment too soon!"

"Not that I regret that last day in town though," she added, "and when my garden is full of bright flowers, I'll go back to those city children again and give them some more. They make me so happy."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Soup Mixture

BY MIXING rice, barley, small shell and alphabet macaroni, black-eyed peas, small navy beans, split yellow and green peas, and baby limas, one man has a very salable soup mixture, all ready for the cook's kettle. Each package contains about 10 ounces, estimated as enough for ten servings. Because the grains or seeds are all carefully cleaned, uniformly mixed, and his selling price is only 10 cents a package, he has no trouble cashing in on his idea.

(Mrs.) D. W. K.

Daily Anecdote

Davy Knew When

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world was the gainer when Humphrey Davy, an inventor of the nineteenth century, having acquired an adequate competence, refused to profit by subsequent inventions. When some of his friends urged him to take some of the immense profits that his safety lamp promised, he declined and gave the invention to the public without recompense.

"I have enough for all my purposes," he said. "More wealth might be troublesome and distract my attention from those pursuits in which I delight. More wealth could not increase my fame or happiness."

Quotation for Today

OH, GIVE us the man who sings at his work.—CARLYLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doubly Rewarded

(Hawkes Bay Herald)

Timaru, N. Z.

RECENTLY a married man who for some time had been living in a state bordering on destitution, walked into a shop in Hastings and handed to the proprietor a sum of £14 in banknotes which he had found. The money had been lost during the week end, and the loss duly advertised. The finder of the money was really doubly honest, for he was frank enough to confess that for some time he had felt reluctant to yield what would have meant to him and his family a large share of many of the things that they had had to deny themselves for so long. The man's innate honesty, however, came uppermost, and he asked only one reward. It was to have a good word spoken for him to a man from whom he was hoping to obtain employment. The good word was said, and the man was given the position. Further than that, he walked out of the shop richer by a sum which will help him and his wife and family to have a sounder sleep than the anxious months have allowed them for some time past.

For the Scrapbook

Jewels of Wisdom

'Tis pitiful the things by which we are rich or poor—a matter of coins, coats, and carpets, a little more or less stone, or wood, or paint, the fashion of a cloak or hat; like the luck of naked Indians, of whom one is proud in the possession of a glass bead or a red feather, and the rest miserable in the want of it.—Emerson.

We try to grasp too much of life at a time. We think of it as a whole, instead of taking the days one by one. Life is a mosaic, and each tiny piece must be cut and set with skill.—Anon.

Who keeps one end in view, makes all things serve.—Robert Browning.

Peace won't keep house with fear.—T. Roosevelt.

Crossword Puzzle No. 76

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A silk fabric
5—Stranger
7—A southern state (abbr.)
8—Particle
10—Humming bird
12—South American linguistic tribe
13—Nothing but
15—Chemical symbol for iridium
16—A mass of cast metal
18—Arcadian river god

Down

1—Serf
2—Sloth
3—Social
4—Preposition
5—Lizard
6—Wise
9—A succulent vegetable
11—Melody
14—Terminal
17—Proceed

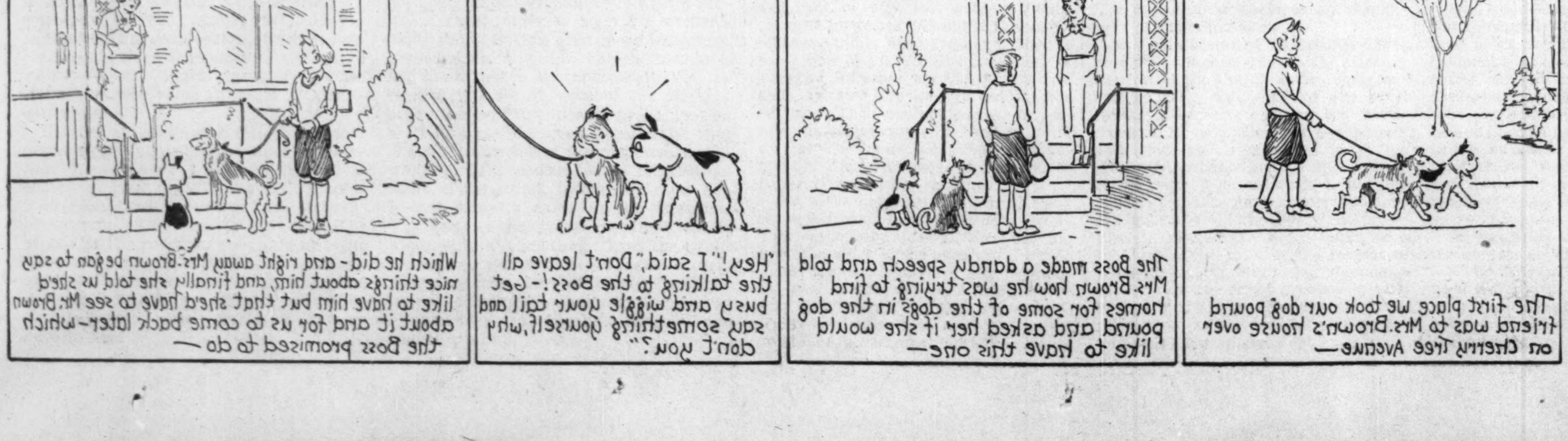
[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—An Iron Stove Is an Important Factor

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—A Prospect

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1935

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Editorials

Clearing the Air

IN MANY ways Chancellor Hitler's dramatic act in announcing his decision to organize a conscript German army of thirty-six divisions without waiting for a general agreement from the other signatories of the Treaty of Versailles clears the air. There has been much unreality about recent disarmament discussions which had to be dispelled before genuinely useful discussions about pacification of Europe could begin.

The peace treaties provided that Germany should be disarmed, preliminary to all-round arms limitations, until the League of Nations machinery for the settlement of international disputes by pacific means had developed in authority and strength. But the League failed to command the confidence of all the great powers and France after failing to obtain a security guarantee from Britain and America set out to establish the peace of Europe on the foundation of preponderant force. She herself, Poland and the powers of the Little Entente, all beneficiaries of the war, maintained such an overwhelming military advantage over disarmed Germany that she believed any attempt to upset the treaty by force was doomed to defeat.

It was obvious this unilateral disarmament of a great power could not last. France, however, in view of the greater size and potential power of Germany, demanded guarantees of security if she was to agree either to disarm to the German level or permit Germany to attain equality by rearmament. The failure to set up an effective system of collective security, coupled with refusal of France and her allies to disarm or legalize German rearmament without such security, destroyed the disarmament conference, made impossible the realization of "equality in a regime of security" which had been promised Germany in December of 1932, led to withdrawal of Germany from the disarmament conference and the League of Nations in October, 1933, and finally to Herr Hitler's decision to attain equality by rearming in defiance of the treaty.

The results of that decision are now apparent and the world has got to consider its future in terms of a Germany no longer divided and disarmed but united and possessed of an extremely powerful army. In so far as that means that future discussions will take place on the basis of a more frank recognition of conditions as they exist and not on the basis of illusions, the German declaration is an advantage.

But it leaves the future very uncertain. What does National Socialist Germany mean to do with her new power? Is she only concerned that she should have that influence in the councils of Europe and the world which comes from equality? Is she willing to be a loyal member of the European community as symbolized by the League of Nations, and determined to settle her difficulties with her neighbors only by pacific means?

Or is she going to refuse to join the collective system, use her new power to try to remodel Europe to her own liking, and perhaps later demand territory and other concessions in the outside world by power diplomacy and, if that doesn't succeed, by war?

That is the real issue at stake—whether the world is to be governed by law or by force—and it may take many months before the answer becomes finally clear. For if Germany is willing in her strength to be a good neighbor and explore to the limit the possibility of settling international problems by collective means, people will soon forget the somewhat rough manner in which Chancellor Hitler has solved the equality problem and will welcome her to world leadership for peace.

But if it becomes clear that, like other nations in the past, she means to use force or threat of it as instruments of a national policy of expansion, contrary to the spirit of the Kellogg Pact, and to break down the collective system in Europe, a very grave issue will be forced upon all nations which seek to establish the rule of law in the world. We hope and believe that when Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, reaches Berlin on his delayed visit, he will find that the first of these two views is correct.

How Was Deflation Stopped?

THE question arises as a result of an attempted answer recently to the companion question: Did Devaluation Stop Deflation? Again the real question is: How did the United States' departure from gold and the consequent depreciation of the dollar stop deflation?

In 1932 the total national income arising from the production of goods and services amounted to $48,894,000,000. Of this the total taken by agriculture was $4,201,000,000. Of this $662,000,000, or just over one sixth, went abroad. It was this exportable surplus that governed the price attainable for most of the agricultural crop. This is the proposition that has been dinned into our ears since the first farm agitation started. An exportable surplus makes the entire farm crop part of the world crop, tied to a world price.

Let us select cotton as an example. Liverpool is the premier world market place for cotton. Reason: Britain is the greatest buyer of exportable cotton in the world. Liverpool prices, consequently, govern the prices of cotton everywhere. Through the foreign exchanges the Liverpool price is translated into crop dollars. When the dollar began to decline in terms of gold, it likewise declined in terms of sterling. That is to say, the dollar meant less in sterling; viewed conversely, sterling meant more in dollars. Hence the American cotton planter obtained more dollars for his cotton.

Farm prices play an important role in the composition of the average index of all prices put out by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is the measure of the internal purchasing power of the dollar. It was shown from this table that the internal purchasing power of the dollar stopped rising (that is, the general price level stopped falling) when the dollar was severed from its fixed foreign exchange price.

There are those who insist that such a change in the foreign exchange price promotes a continuous drop in the internal purchasing power of the dollar. They were influential in the early Roosevelt days. But experience has disproved them. For, except for farm prices, most other prices are not directly affected by devaluation. Indirectly there may be some benefit.

Or there might be an increased sale abroad of Grand Rapids furniture. For, if more dollars accrue to the price received by the Texas farmer for his cotton as the result of devaluation, fewer pounds sterling are likewise needed for the Briton to buy Grand Rapids furniture. Hence there has been some stimulus to American exports.

But the stoppage of a rise in the dear dollar requires much more than devaluation. What makes it fall continuously is either the equipment of the entire people with more money, or a natural recovery of demand. The first is inflation. The second is the recovery sought under the Roosevelt program. Devaluation is merely an inflation or a recovery weapon and depends for its follow-through upon policies or events entirely unrelated to mere devaluation.

War Profits—Whose Profits?

THIS matter of taking the profits out of war not only is difficult; it provides a whole textbook in human nature. The profit that most people are willing to take out of armed conflict is the other fellow's profit. For instance, let us listen in on the hearings before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee. W. C. Hushing, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor, is speaking.

He is telling the committee that he thinks it is all right to take the profit out of war, but not out of labor's wages. If stopping war means drafting labor on the same pay basis as soldiers are drafted, well, Mr. Hushing just isn't for it. It would be slavery, he says. Freezing prices at the beginning of a war, so manufacturers would not reap huge profits from ballooning prices, has also been suggested. But Mr. Hushing says "no." To do that would mean that labor's wages might be frozen.

So the nub of it is that the manufacturers don't want their profits taken away; labor doesn't want its profits taken away, and the soldiers, well, they haven't any choice in the matter. Whether there are profiteers in the ranks of capital or in the ranks of labor back home, they must face bullets, poison gas and horror for $1 a day. Their profits are fixed at the start. But they never know what they may lose.

A Question of Romance

THE Cambridge A. D. C., the most famous dramatic society of one of the world's most famous universities, has just written a finale to a tradition. In doing so it has raised the question whether the modern drama would not do well to preserve some of the tradition's fruits.

The tradition is that until the reign of Charles II, women's parts in plays professionally presented in England were always taken by men. The practice ceased about 1661 in the professional theater, but it has hitherto been followed by the A. D. C.

It was for an actressless theater that Shakespeare wrote his plays, and his work was profoundly affected by this fact. Since boys can imitate women only within limits, it caused him to keep his women's parts short. But an even more important consequence, it is now agreed, is that it led Shakespeare to subordinate the romantic interest of some of his plays to other things. That intense preoccupation with love stories, often degenerate, that is a mark of much of the modern theater, was largely unknown to the Elizabethan stage. Thus social, intellectual and historical subjects came in for attention. The scope of today's drama might well be widened to include them. That the public is ready to welcome an extension of dramatic interest beyond merely personal romantic themes is shown by the success of such plays as "Abraham Lincoln" and "Journey's End."

Ellis Island Alumnus

Book News of the Day

WHEN history lists the excellences of Herbert Hoover as President of the United States, there will surely appear among them his appointment of Edward Corsi as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island. For not only had Corsi had much experience in humane affairs and social service, but he had a special endowment for the job in hand. Mr. Corsi himself entered the United States through Ellis Island in 1907 as an immigrant.

Two characteristics make his book, IN THE SHADOW OF LIBERTY (New York: Macmillan, $3.50), an important one to read. One is that it is the first book ever written about the world's foremost immigration station. A curious fact, considering what important bearing the sittings of Ellis Island have sometimes had on the life of the nation. The second is that the book is not a sociological treatise, though it has the most definite sociological implications, but is a record of personal knowledge, sifted through with those human, often amusing, sometimes tragic happenings which show actual problems in their boldest and most telling light—the light of human experience.

Edward Corsi was born in the Abruzzi, that wild little segment of land, near to Rome in mileage, far distant in all else, where the Apennines rise range on range, shutting off one plain from another and making strangers of those who live in the successive low-slung valleys. Corsi loved it; his village was Capestrano and his father, Filippo Corsi, a disciple of the prophet and patriot Giuseppe Mazzini, had to pay for his liberalism with exile. Edward Corsi went with his father into exile. Later there was a return to Italy in triumph.

The main part of the book is concerned with the experiences of the immigrant boy, twenty-seven years after his immigration, as commissioner of the complex machine known as Ellis Island. But all that he says, all the material he selects for illustration, has a powerful core of love of freedom. You get the impression that the people who have poured through Ellis Island during his regime were regarded with a fundamental sympathy. They were coming to what they knew as the land of opportunity. He remembered how he and his family had come, in the same frame of mind; sometimes it was his official duty to send these newcomers back; but not only the text, but the undertones of the book, give ample evidence that deportation orders were never signed by Edward Corsi until every scrap of possibility had been exhausted to give leave to stay.

Ellis Island has had a turbulent history as a vortex of political exploitation. Corsi's regime will be remembered as one in which bold beginnings were made to get politics off the island and humanity and decency on it.

North . . South . . East . . West

Unrest Along the Racket Route

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST daily come additional reassurances that a patient public, long the victim of predatory gangs of exploiters, racketeers and blackmailers, has at last turned upon these despoilers. There are two fronts. One of these is the stronghold of what may be described as petty criminals, those engaged in small-money swindles such as policy, race-track bookmaking and number pools. Closely associated with these, especially in the larger cities, are the traffickers in commercialized vice, bail-bond brokers and professional jurors and alibi witnesses. These are the so-called small fry of the underworld, but because of their increasing number, the tenacity of their hold through the intimidation or corruption of court officials and public prosecutors, they have become a menace to society and open defiers of the law.

The second, and more spectacular front, is occupied by the less congested ranks of the supercriminals, the bank robbers, kidnapers, counterfeiters, liquor smugglers and illicit distillers. For some reason not exactly understandable, those who range themselves in this second group regard themselves as the aristocrats of the criminal population. The distinction possibly is made because of the larger money toll taken by those in this group, and because of the hazards involved. The greater the possible penalty, the higher the premium demanded.

Great as is the menace of this two-gun group, equipped with powerful weapons and cars, or with fast watercraft and armored fortresses, I doubt if their depredations inflict upon the moral fiber of the people of the United States the destructive influence exerted, hourly and daily, by those who are regarded as petty offenders. Their method is to sap or pollute the community's life-stream at its source. The more ambitious criminal bides his time and loots the reservoir of its larger and richer treasure.

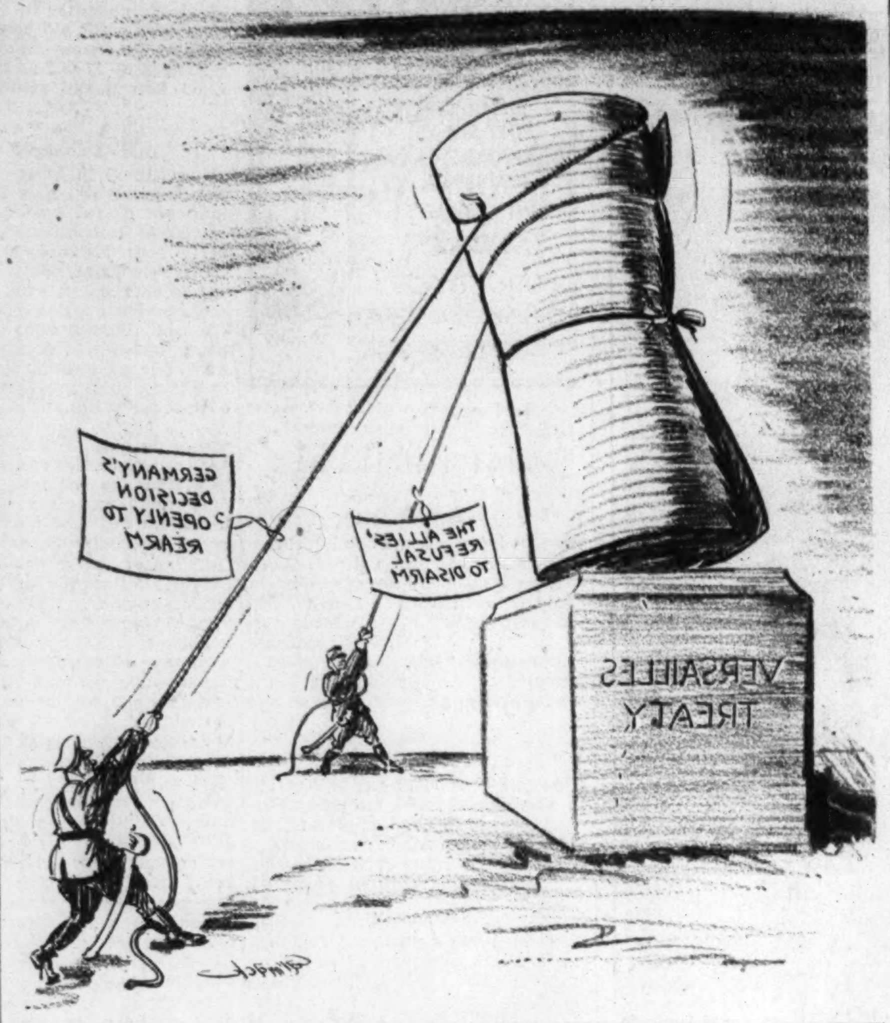
But all is not quiet and serene along the racket front. In Washington, at headquarters of the federal law-enforcing unit, the order of "no quarter" has been issued and countersigned. Already thousands of arrests have been made. Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury is quoted as having said that "the united forces of government agencies are to meet the challenge of crime syndicates and to stop the robbery of the American people." It is stated, incidentally, that since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, violators of internal revenue, counterfeiting, liquor and antismuggling laws have been making large profits in a wide range of lawless activities.

The admission by a Cabinet official that this lawless traffic has been carried on profitably simply confirms facts realized by many students and observers. Knowledge of the less picturesque and perhaps slightly less profitable traffic being carried on, openly or surreptitiously, on street corners, in barber shops, in news stands and pool rooms has not been so generally broadcast or publicized. And yet it is not improbable that the net profits of the policy peddlers, race-track bookmakers and number pools are as great as those wrested from the public, by more violent means, by gunmen, kidnapers and bank robbers.

In New York, it appears, a large number of lawyers, between 100 and 200, have volunteered to assist the prosecuting attorney in organizing what might be called a legal posse to investigate, and finally to exterminate, the perpetrators or proprietors of policy, bail-bond and commercialized vice rackets. The tender of such service is encouraging, and a hopeful sign that members of the legal profession, both bench and bar, have awakened to a realization of the perils which society and even organized government face because of the momentary ascendancy of the criminal classes.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, deals unapologetically with one of the most vicious of society's enemies, the lawyer criminal. He calls upon bar associations, both state and national, to purge the profession of these inciters and defenders of crime. I do not suspect that any lawyers thus classified have enlisted, or will enlist, to aid the New York prosecutor in his crusade. But it might be a wise precaution to scan the records of those offering to enlist. Mr. Cummings tells us that the crafty procurer of alibi testimony and habeas corpus writs sometimes poses as a champion of civic reforms and law enforcement.

Tottering



As a Man Thinks

IT IS the age of a man's thinking, not the age of his physical body, that determines how long he remains a useful factor in the business or industrial world. This statement was substantiated and strikingly illustrated some time ago by the head of the training school maintained by a corporation on the Pacific coast. It is the corporation's rule that, regardless of previous experience, every new employee must spend four weeks at the training school before he is given a permanent position.

Since complaint has been voiced against numerous business houses refusing to accept middle-aged men for employment, I sought the instructor's viewpoint.

"We are hiring idea producers, not physical bodies," he declared. "If a man can still think constructively, we'll hire him regardless of his age.

"However, experience indicates that young men produce more constructive ideas than men who are advanced in years. This fact has been especially noticeable during the depression when so many older men were forced out of good paying positions into any kind of jobs they could find. To illustrate the situation, take our experience with a man whom we shall call John Smith.

"John had held numerous good paying positions and had traveled extensively. He lost his last good job when the depression forced his firm to the wall. He couldn't find another place as good, and finally he had to take a low salaried position with us. He said he was willing to start at the bottom and work up; that's where we started him.

"Smith's health was excellent; he was physically strong. But it soon was apparent that something was wrong with his thinking. We discovered that he was living in the past and was constantly thinking about the good jobs he once held and the money he used to make. He was filled with self-pity, and appeared to suspect that all with whom he came in contact considered him a failure. His thinking was so filled with the past that no lodging place was offered a new, constructive idea.

"One day I took John aside and gave him a straight talking to. I pointed out that his constant recounting of past experiences not only was becoming boresome to his associates but also was driving trade away. He was intelligent enough to see the point, and, while it was a hard struggle, he finally let the past slip out of his consciousness; began to look ahead, to produce ideas, to show initiative. He's going up the ladder once again.

"This is why some employers are averse to hiring men advanced in age.

"However, if a man can prove that his thinking is still young, he can get a position regardless of his age. No man with an idea needs worry about finding a place."

The experiences of two lumber dealers are enlightening. One is a young fellow who entered the business during the depression. While numerous, long-established dealers were complaining about business, this one made the startling statement that his business was fine.

"I've made a gain every month during the past three years," he asserted. "Therefore, I think business is good. Perhaps, however, if I had been in business during the boom days, I might have a different opinion. Fortunately I have nothing to compare my present volume of business with—no past to recollect."

The second lumberman was grayhaired. He had been in the business almost all his life. He had no complaint to make about his business, because he was utilizing new ideas in building materials merchandising.

Further evidence along these lines was uncovered when I interviewed, on the same day, two painting contractors in a city of 100,000 persons. One was a young man who had been in business for himself but a short time. He had no past to talk about; so he never mentioned what he had accomplished prior to 1929, but talked only about what he was doing now. He had three gangs of painters and decorators busy.

The second had been established in the community for many years. On a table in the reception room of his establishment were months-old copies of magazines devoted to interior and exterior decoration. Among their illustrations were photographs of some of the homes he and his men had decorated. He turned to the magazines to show me what kind of work he was accustomed to doing, and remarked, incidentally, "There isn't much work of this kind being done now, so we aren't very busy."

He was living in the past, waiting for the good old days to return. A few months later he came to the conclusion that the good old days weren't coming back very soon, so he tossed the mementos of past successes into the trash can. His business is improving.

W. H. P.

The Wide Horizon

"The Short Answer"

Second of a series of articles reproducing the final chapter from "Preface to Peace; a Plain Man's Guide," published in London by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton, in New York, as "Peace and the Plain Man," by Harper & Brothers. Reprinted with permission.

By Sir Norman Angell

VIII

"The strong man armed"

THE next verse is never quoted. "When a stronger than he should come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his whole armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils" (Luke XI, 22), which is the whole case for the collective system of defense, implicit in arrangements like those embodied in the Covenant of the League. So long as each householder—or nation—has to depend purely upon its own power, it is overcome immediately some single individual is stronger. If the householder—or nation—is part of an organized society, then the burglar, bandit, aggressor, has to meet the power of not one individual, but that of the whole community, and every individual is more secure. That is the meaning of St. Luke's passage, and we might well apply it to the international situation.

IX

Arms are for defense

Then, as heretofore used, they have accomplished their purpose very badly. They did not defend the million who died in the war nor the millions maimed; the prosperity which was ruined, the trade that has vanished; nor the democracy war was to make safe for the world, for there is an epidemic of dictatorship; nor freedom from Prussian militarism, for the postwar militarism is more ruthless even than the prewar brand; nor our own political security, since it is, we are now told, more endangered than ever. If we have to burn down our house to prevent it being burgled, and then have it burgled, it is time we found a better method.

X

Armaments mean peace (Lord Rothermere)

The armaments of others? Of Germany, Japan, Russia? Then why do we worry about them? Would "armaments mean peace" if each of the political parties in Great Britain, following the example of certain foreign countries (which we are invited to imitate) got an army? If Sir Oswald Mosley had one, the Labor Party another, the Co-operative Societies another, the Small Traders Association another and the Trades Unions still one more? What is true of the political groups we call parties is true of the political groups we call nations.

XI

Defense demands that we should be stronger than any probable enemy

Then what of his defense? Is he to go without? General security by that method would only be possible if each could be stronger than the other. It defies arithmetic.

XII

Defense must rest upon a balance of power

How do you know when two nations are equal in power? One has more men, another more industrial resources. How do you equate them? American experts once argued that a six-inch gun cruiser was of more value on this side of the Atlantic than on the other because its advantage came out in foggy weather, when ships had to operate at close quarters, and demanded that this factor should be taken into account. How many ships to how much fog?

And if you could get equality, it is all upset if one of the parties makes a new alliance. The technical element in defense is subordinate to the political, to the consideration of who is going to be with us and who against us.

XIII

Isolation is the best peace policy

Isolation plus competitive armament is impossible. Suppose, having built up our strength to that of the probable enemy, he makes an alliance, so that you have no longer armament equivalent to the armament it would have to meet, what do you do? You make an alliance, too. Britain had over twenty allies in the Great War, and needed them. If we go in for "maintaining our armaments at a level with possible enemies" we cannot go in for isolation. An alliance is a source of power, like submarines or an air force. If the enemy adopts that arm, we must adopt it too or drop out of the race.

XIV

Our policy is defense, so our armaments need disturb no foreign nation

Defense of what? Our soil, the protection of our homes from the foreign invader?

Every war we have fought since the Norman conquest has been fought in someone else's country. The fact does not make them aggressive. They may all have been defensive wars, but plainly defense consisted of something more than defending our soil. Isolated America has landed her troops on foreign soil a hundred times in her short history. National defense means defending the nation's interests, which may collide with the interests of other nations anywhere in the world. But if, in a dispute with another, in a case where the question is whether he is or you are right, you ask power to be in a position to be the judge, then you claim a right of judgment denied to him, deprive him of the very defensive rights you claim as so indispensable to yourself. Your power automatically deprives him of the means of defending his rights.

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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Allies Arrange a Berlin Quiz

London, Paris, Rome Act as One

France Protests to the League

U. S. Offers 'Good Neighbors'

Work-Relief Sure, Bonus Next

Big Leviathan Leaves the Sea

EUROPE avoids a threatened rift on Germany's rearming when an Anglo-French-Italian conference is arranged for Saturday, preceding the Simon-Eden visit to Berlin. At the Paris gathering, where Eden will represent Britain, Laval France and Suvich Italy, questions on arms and security pacts will be framed, based on joint views, which Sir John Simon is to put to Reichsführer Hitler. Thus France and Italy, criticizing Britain for the temperate protest to Berlin on its abrogation of Part Five of the Versailles Treaty, are brought into accord with London again and the British Foreign Minister will act for them as a unit—It is the old Allies that will be asking Herr Hitler to clarify Germany's intentions.

¶ France's Cabinet decides to carry German rearmament to the League. A strong protest is also drafted and sent along to Berlin. France is determined to have the League Council, as defender of the Versailles Treaty, declare itself on the German abrogation of it. A spokesman says Germany may not defend its act before the League. Moscow continues bitter over Britain's reserved protest, declaring Germany wins first round in a historical contest to determine peace or war. Berlin thrills over a noisy night demonstration of its new bombing planes—Loud arguments and clamor, but no war flames glint through the diplomatic pyrotechnics.

¶ President Roosevelt tells Washington newspapermen he hopes to extend "the American principle of the good neighbor" to Europe as a basis for peaceful settlement of difficulties there. He is silent on any protest to Germany. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, returning from abroad, sees Chancellor Hitler pulled two ways and forced to decide between diametrically opposed courses. Germany must return to the League, maintain peace, co-operate with the other powers—Or it must forge ahead on a bold course alone.

¶ Washington sees the House begin a hard struggle with three veterans' bonus bills. The Patman bill, providing a $2,000,000,000 note issue, and Vinson-Legion bill, not specifying payment methods but hoping citizens will buy "baby bonds," have both been promised a veto. The Andrews-Tydings measure is a compromise, proposing to issue negotiable bonds maturing in 1945. The puzzle is a savage one—But observers expect the veterans, in some manner, to make a clean-up.

¶ Washington regards the White House as having won its first great engagement with opponents in Congress. The $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill is debated, with leaders readily knocking off three unwanted amendments, and its passage as the President desires it is conceded. But his huge program is seen as too long for full enactment. Security, banking, utilities, holding company, unemployment and other measures await—Big problem: which high hopes must be tossed overboard for this session?

¶ Japan's commercial penetration of Ethiopia has Italy, Russia and Great Britain worried. King Haile Selassie's domain, the only independent monarchy in Africa, is the only market not curbed by an outside paramount power. Across the impartial 10 per cent tariff wall Japan's cotton piece goods flow in to undersell all others. Moscow's Pravda charges favoritism and political plotting by Tokyo, which go unproved; but the undenied trade builds merrily upward and European chancelleries worry—Economics is economics, but what a big political force is cheap labor!

¶ The Leviathan, largest liner of the American merchant marine, retires from the sea. The Department of Commerce permits the United States Lines to withdraw the 21-year-old ship, once the Vaterland, under an agreement to build a super cabin liner to supplement their Manhattan and Washington, still new and tremendously popular. The newer cabin liner, the cost of which above foreign shipbuilding costs may be paid by the Government, will be a qualified answer to Britain and France—It will increase American importance in the passenger lanes.

¶ Chicago's Mid-West Conference hears A. Lawrence Brown, Boston economist, blame the depression on "financial illiteracy." Only 2 per cent of the population, says Mr. Brown, have learned the science of money management. The other 98 per cent are stumblers, whose wrong acts have caused every slump and the 1929 crash. Brookline (Mass.) public schools alone teach management of money, beginning with kindergarten. This may be accurate news whose dissemination is not safe—May Brookline primary schools now be raided by kidnapers to get presidents for troubled banks?

Ely Condemns Curley Regime In First Blast

Says Hultman's Ability Should Keep Him in State's Service

Denies Curley's Power

Slapping directly at the embattled forces of Governor Curley, his predecessor as chief executive, Joseph B. Ely, returned to Boston today to issue his first blast in the present conflict.

"The Hultman ouster proceeding, which Governor Curley has postponed for two weeks, is a complete waste of time," he asserted.

Governor Curley wasted the first three weeks of his administration with settling personal grudges and building up his machine instead of serving the State's taxpayers, Mr. Ely charged.

Power "Exaggerated"

Denying that the Governor led an all powerful political machine, Mr. Ely asserted that the Governor's power was grossly exaggerated by his supporters. "There is no state in the Union where voters are as free from political control as they are in Massachusetts," he said.

Referring to the "Dolan hearing" he said that doubtless many of the allegations concerning the tunnel land takings are true, and he expressed the opinion that Dolan and the city were inextricably linked up in the affair.

The former Governor said he thought the Dolan and Hultman affairs are waking Massachusetts voters from a deep slumber, which, he said, descended upon them when Governor Curley opened his campaign and which has continued, he stated, until these publicity bombshells awakened them.

"Legitimate Criticisms"

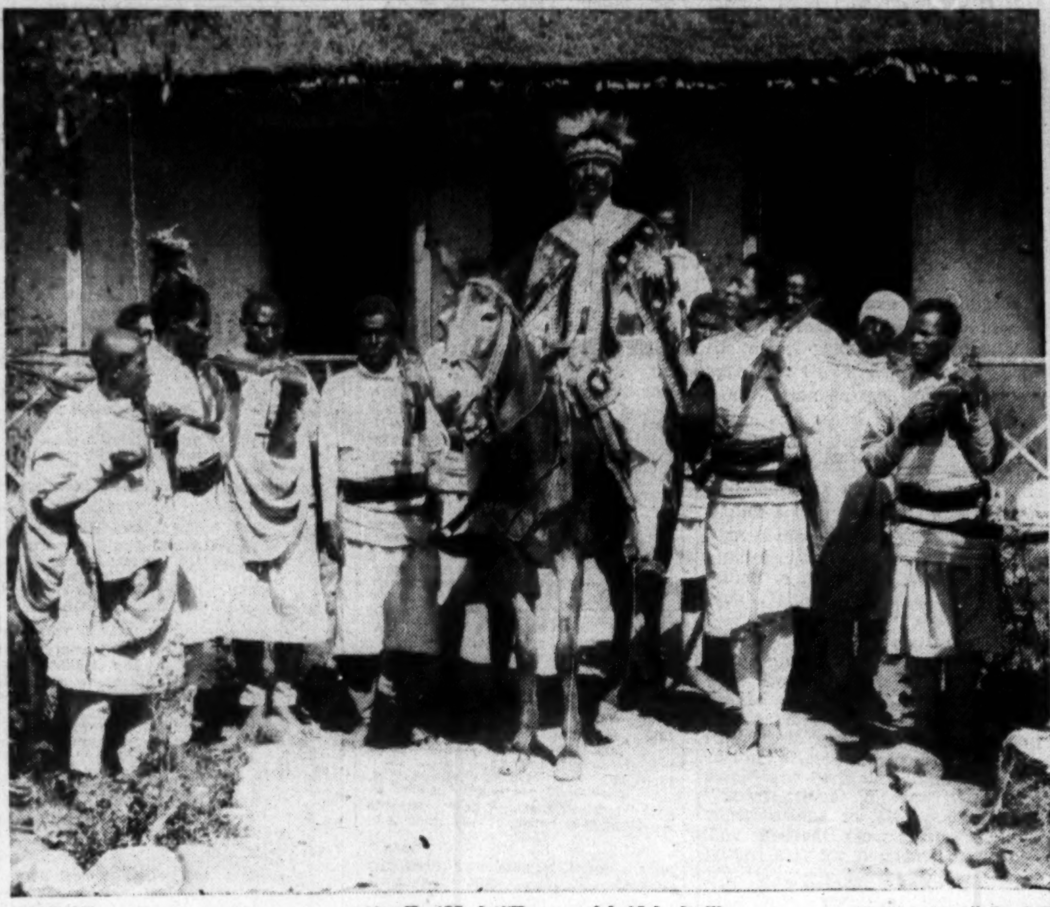
"While we dealt a great deal in personalities during the heat of the last campaign and during the last days of my Administration," the former Governor admitted, "these statements I am making today are legitimate criticisms I believe."

When informed that he might be asked to act as a character witness for former Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman (whom Governor Curley has indicated will be the next Ely appointee to go) the former Governor told the Monitor he would most certainly go to Mr. Hultman's aid.

"Hultman," former Governor Ely said, "is a good, efficient, conscientious official—particularly well qualified for his present position as chairman of the Metropolitan Commission because of his technical training."

The former Governor today reiterated the statement issued just before his recent term of office ended, namely that he wouldn't be a candidate in 1936. Observers were quick to note that he didn't limit his activities after next year. He expressed the opinion that Governor Curley would seek a second term.

Abyssinian Chieftain Starts for Addis Abeba



Ewing Galloway

Tribal Nobleman With His Retinue

Starting for a Pageant at the Ethiopian Capital, All Heavily Armed and Ready for Almost Any Kind of Tourney.

Ethiopia Faces Delay in League Due to Germany

France Not Anxious to Imperil Italian Rapprochement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 20—The new Ethiopian complaint under Article 15 should go to the League Council but the normal procedure, which includes inquiry by the Secretary General and submission of observations by both sides, will presumably delay matters till May.

If a special council meeting is held to deal with German violation of the Versailles treaty, Ethiopia would be able to press for a hearing and as Italy is known to be hostile to League intervention, Europe's affairs would be complicated by African affairs. France cannot afford to offend Italy at this time. The tendency today is, therefore, to abandon the idea of the Council meeting, though it may yet become necessary.

[The reported conflict between Italian and Japanese interests in East Africa is presented in an article on page 6. This tells of the recent activities of both nations to win trade in East Africa, in which conflict the Nipponese were apparently victorious. Then came Italian troop movements evidently calculated to win concessions from Addis Abeba.]

Farmers Demand Extending Processing Tax to Include Cows, Sheep, Dairy Products

Declare Hog-Corn Program Has Benefited Other Crops at Hog Raiser's Expense—Admit System Not Working Well

Proposals by farm organizations for additional taxes on foodstuffs, rising food prices, changes in the crop-control system and further farm legislation which present a complex problem in the West and East are discussed in two special articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor. *The second follows.*

CHICAGO, March 20—The biggest section of the national system of crop limitation, embracing more than 1,000,000 farmers, is not working well, and men who devised it want it changed.

Counting the hogs, for one thing, has proved too perplexing.

By contrast it is easy to run a wheat or cotton control program. The acres are there to be seen and measured. But if you ask a farmer who has kept no books how many hogs he had, you run into guess work.

When you set some hundreds of thousands of farmers to guessing, you get some surprising answers. In this State more hogs appeared on paper than the census showed existed.

Something for Nothing

Then there is that question of cattle and sheep getting higher prices through the hog scarcity, and paying nothing for it.

And on top of that the hog producer thinks the public has played a little joke on him. He suspects the public hasn't paid the hog processing tax—one of those rare situations in which the public can sometimes escape a tax—and that the farmer has had to pay it himself.

Nevertheless, the corn-hog control system has cut down the volume of hogs and helped to raise prices, its two chief objectives. In these respects its friends consider it a success. But on other grounds they would like a different plan.

So the corn belt is willing to give up the old model of hog control under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration if it can get something better.

Back President's Plan

The Midwest still feels that the "domestic allotment" plan of telling the producer how much he should cut down his output in order to coincide with market demand has merit. This is the plan which President Roosevelt spoke favorably of before election and which is incorporated in his farm relief legislation.

But the Midwest thinks the plan fits grain and cotton much better than it does livestock. Hogs have proved too elusive for a direct control program, as farm leaders now see it.

Some 1,160,000 producers signed up last year under the corn-hog plan whose renovation is now sought. They outnumbered the cotton program signers by more than 150,000, and the wheat signers by 575,000. The corn-hog farmers also received larger payments for reducing, out of the receipts of the processing taxes.

Farm leaders working for revision not only do not contemplate scrapping the production control policy of the AAA but are among its most strenuous backers. Indeed what they want in large part is to see control of supply expanded to include other livestock.

Is Organization Farmer

It is not fair for the hog industry to bear 95 per cent of the cost of an adjustment program affecting all livestock, Earl C. Smith, chief of the campaign for change, told a Congressional committee a short time ago.

"Such a condition cannot long endure," he declared. "I am sure you will agree that on program based on such inequities and injustices can long prevail."

Mr. Smith was chairman of the national corn and hog committee which several years ago recommended to the Government the present corn and hog system. Its warmest friends, it is evident, call for improvement. Mr. Smith heads the Illinois division of the American Farm Bureau Federation and is a member of its executive committee.

"I have never believed that any direct program of allotment or adjustment in the production of livestock can be permanently successful," he continued in his testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture. "Such a program is too complex and presents too many opportunities for injustices which apparently cannot be overcome.

"Under the existing act, before processing taxes can be levied on any basic farm commodity, an allotment or adjustment program carrying benefit payments to co-operating growers must be authorized.

To make these allotments requires a tremendous amount of administra-

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Action by Speaker Delays Bonus Vote Until Next Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—As rival bonus factions in the House proceeded for the second day to delay each other in verbal combat, Speaker Byrns indicated today he would probably adjourn the House over Saturday to allow a breathing spell—a move which would defer final house action until early next week.

Whether there was any connection between the projected delay and unexpected evidences of strength on the part of the Patman bill bloc could not be definitely ascertained, but it was suspected that the House leadership hoped by putting off the final vote until next week to give the less extreme bonus bill blocs a chance to build up their strength, if possible.

The sudden prominence of Patman forces constituted the surprise of the opening bonus debate. The Ways and Means Committee had chosen the Vinson bill and recommended it to the House and the American Legion, most powerful of veterans organizations, stood behind this version of the bonus. But judging from the cheering, cowboy whoops, and frequent promptings from the floor the Patman bill had certainly the most vociferous if not necessarily the most numerous following.

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Racing Law Put in Dry Dock

Oppressive Rail Bills Deplored

Shoe Unions Shun Radicals

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Race Reform—Opponents Call State Law 'Mischievous'

The Massachusetts horse and dog racing law today went into legislative drydock, for a thorough re-examination. A hearing on repeal of the law before the committee on state administration brought out the opponents of dog racing in full force.

Opponents of horse racing were conspicuous at the hearing by their absence.

"Make the law more specific, with less powers for the racing commission," said counsel for the original sponsor of the law.

The commission, he declared, should not be allowed to license tracks indiscriminately, over the heads of protesting citizenry. "A license that cannot stand public hearing has no right to exist."

Suggested amendments provided for: appeal against licenses from the racing commission to the Governor and Executive Council; limited licenses expiring at the end of two and three years for dog and horse tracks respectively; periodic audits of the racing commission books; public hearings before any licenses are awarded.

The Rev. Arthur Keimel of Springfield, chief agitator against racing in western Massachusetts, insisted that dog racing would teach children graft and gambling and all kinds of dishonorable practices. He called for repeal of the racing law.

N. E. Railroads—Day Calls For Militant Attitude

New England's railroads blew off a big head of steam today, denouncing pending railroad legislation. Most of the pressure went off through the whistle, in such blasts as these:

Bills now before Congress would wipe out the net profit of all the nation's railroads, and then some.

New England roads, collecting net revenues of $16,000,000, would have $29,500,000 in operating expenses loaded onto them, through shorter hours and compulsory hiring of unneeded men.

That increase of expenses would be necessarily loaded onto prices. The result: Wholesale diversion of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Flash

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Advocates of the horse racing bill, jubilant over its passage in the House, won their first skirmish today in the Senate by pushing through a motion for speedy action on the measure.

CONCORD, N. H., March 20 (AP)—Horse racing with pari-mutuel betting probably will be legal in New Hampshire for at least four years to come as a result of action by the Senate today. That body passed a bill, which previously had received the approval of the House and it went immediately to Gov. H. Styles Bridges who was expected to sign it probably tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—James Abernathy, speaking for the Maine Sardine Packers Association, told the committee on reciprocity information today the Maine sardine packing industry could supply the entire domestic market, but could not compete with lower Canadian production costs.

Darrow Finds No Good in Any New Deal Item

Would Scrap Entire NRA and Political Philosophy as False

Offers No Remedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Clarence Darrow today played once more his favorite role of champion to the "little fellow"—as he sees him.

With vitriolic abandon the Don Quixote of old-style liberalism tilted at the NRA before a tolerant, a friendly—and an often amused—audience consisting of the Senate Finance Committee and a host of the curious public.

If his aim was a trifle uncertain, if he contradicted himself, and if he admitted the full depths of his prejudice against his antagonist, he at least did not pull any of his thrusts. He told the committee he would abolish the entire organization. He denounced not only the NRA, but the entire political philosophy behind the New Deal as false, and suggested that probably the only remedy for America's economic ills lay in Socialism.

Opposes Scarcity Policy

Apparently confusing the NRA with the AAA and many other of the Rooseveltian experiments, the veteran of many a battle for the under dog scathingly denounced the economics of scarcity on which many new-deal experiments have been founded.

"What do people talk about when they talk about deliberately destroying goods," he asked. "The trouble isn't that we have too much, but it is bad distribution. We need a new distribution and a mighty radical one—which we probably won't get. It's a shabby world. What we are trying to do is create an artificial scarcity so we can all get rich because we are poor."

But he wasn't sure whether his suggested Socialism would work. He pictured a steady process of enslavement of the masses under the capitalistic system, a process which he said NRA had hastened.

Offers No Remedy

He offered no tangible remedy. At times he was the essence of pessimism. Then again he would seek some gleam of hope in the fact that "there are still some idealists in the world."

He even thought that the world "may have better system in 300 or 400 years," but he didn't like waiting that long.

To the Senate Finance Committee charged with the task of redrafting NRA Mr. Darrow's testimony provided little concrete assistance. But out of respect for probably the most noted trial lawyer in the United States and the man who provides the figurehead for the anti-NRA bloc in the Senate, it listened patiently and considerately, with few interruptions and sympathetically couched questions.

Crowd Jams Room

And regardless of the witness's contributions to the problem at hand, he provided the big day for the NRA hearings. The biggest battery of photographers of the year jammed the committee room and took up nearly 10 minutes of time with a rapid fire of flashlights that left the entire room nearly blinded with the glare. The curious and the sympathetic filled the great corridors outside the room to catch the sound of the Darrow voice, while every inch of space inside was filled.

A large share of Mr. Darrow's testimony was taken up with his story of the NRA Review Board which he headed in early NRA days. He told of presidential pressure to force him to get it over quickly, of how his first report had been "thrown in a closet" and kept secret for three weeks until General Johnson's answer was ready, and how subsequent reports had been given out "surreptitiously" to the press to prevent the same thing happening again.

Says It Helped Big Business

The NRA, he said "was gotten up to help big business"; it did this by "taking it away from the little fellow; most people in this country are poor and always will be as long as the rich run the business; the concentration of wealth was accelerated under NRA; if a large man and a small man are going to sell at the same price, the big man is going to get the business"—these were the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

France Plans Protest To League on Reich's Violations of Treaty

'Good-Neighbor' Policy Offered to Europe by Roosevelt

Disarmament Effort May Be Next Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—In an ultra-cautious comment on the European situation, President Roosevelt today said that what Europe needs is a practical application of the Doctrine of the Good Neighbor.

That phrase, he said, is the only proper way to describe the United States' attitude toward the Old World. Part of the Good-Neighbor policy—a very essential component part, he said—is the reduction of armaments.

The President seemed to take the view, widely adopted by many commentators, that German rearmament furnishes a more realistic basis for going ahead to discuss limitation of armaments on a common level.

Meaning Not Apparent

But whether the American Good-Neighbor Policy means anything in the way of direct or practical action was not explained.

Behind the scenes it was apparent that the Administration is pulled between two powerful forces. On the one hand, the integrity of treaties seems to require that the United States protest Reichsführer Hitler's flouting of the separate treaty of peace between the United States and Germany.

On the other hand, majority opinion here is definitely isolationist and would object to a protest if its effect were to draw the United States in any measure into the European imbroglio.

Thus President Roosevelt has to steer a careful course between the necessities of treaty morals and the pressure of domestic opinion.

U. S. Made Other Protests

Previously, the United States has had no diffidence at all about protesting treaty violations. Over long—and sometimes critical—months, Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, vigorously protested Japan's alleged violations of its treaty obligations.

Should President Roosevelt bow to the isolationists, and maintain complete aloofness toward the German crisis, it is contended that Japan will have one more ground for suspecting American prejudice.

The probabilities today are that the President will await the outcome of the forthcoming British-French-Italian discussions, and the results of Sir John Simon's scheduled trip to Berlin. Only then, when the trend of events is clearer than it is now, will American policy be determined.

Mr. Davis at Work

But when the moment arrives, there is some likelihood that the American policy will go further than a formal or ultra-guarded protest.

Norman H. Davis is still working daily with the President and the Secretary of State. Mr. Roosevelt's insistance today upon disarmament as a basis of European pacification was interpreted as showing the Davis influence.

It may therefore result that the crisis will be utilized as an attempt for President Roosevelt to breath new vitality into the disarmament movement. He said today that substantial progress has been made at Geneva during the past month in agreement on details—by which he probably meant the definition of military aircraft, and acceptance of many phases of the American treaty on the manufacture and trade in arms. He further pointed out that by now all the details of the disarmament problem have been fully discussed, implying that the time to proceed to treaty-making had arrived.

Extent Uncertain

Thus it is evident that Mr. Davis's perennially undaunted optimism is having its effect on the White House, and that further efforts toward disarmament are not unlikely. The extent to which this policy will meet with objection from isolationists is uncertain, although the strength of the desire to "keep out of this mess" is evident on every hand in Washington.

This dilemma strengthens the advice of those who urge that nothing

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Eden Going to Paris for Vital Session With Laval and Suvich

Strong Berlin Note Approved by Paris

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 20—An English-French-Italian conference will be held in Paris Saturday, when Capt. Anthony Eden, Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Italian Under-Secretary of State Fulvio Suvich, and French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval will discuss the Reich's abrogation of the military clauses of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

Although reassured by this intention that the British Government continues to adhere to the terms of the London and Rome accords, which envisage consultation if Germany should openly rearm, the French Government at a Cabinet meeting today decided to place the whole matter before the League of Nations. Protests will be sent to Geneva and a special meeting of the Council is expected to be called in the near future.

In addition to these moves, the French Cabinet approved a strongly worded note of protest to be sent immediately to Berlin. It is understood this note reiterates France's view that it cannot accept the unilateral action of the Reich in denouncing the treaty. It is believed also the note informs Reichsführer Hitler of France's intention to resort to the League, which is empowered under the Versailles Treaty to control the armaments of Germany.

Britain Sending Eden To Confer With French And Italian Officials

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 20—The diplomatic situation arising from Germany's decision to introduce conscription, seethed up again today.

In consequence the British Government reversed its earlier decision not to confer with the French and the Italians before Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden visit Berlin.

It is now definitely announced that Captain Eden will go to Paris Saturday to discuss the situation with French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Italian Under-secretary Fulvio Suvich.

Out Or In

While the situation is undoubtedly serious it is emphasized that what is at issue isn't the question of war in the near future but whether Germany is to be in a collective peace system or outside it.

The French and Italians say that if Germany insists on an army of 36 divisions as contemplated in the Hitler manifesto of Saturday, then a new situation not envisaged when the Anglo-French communiqué of February 3d was drawn up has arisen, because the communiqué was based on equality of armed forces of the principal powers and not on a pronounced numerical superiority of German forces.

The British, who did not consult with the French and the Italians as to the terms of its protest note to Berlin Monday, admit the justice of this view. They hope, however, that when Sir John Simon goes to Berlin he will find the size of the German Army has not been irrevocably fixed. But Downing Street admits it is not optimistic.

Major Move

Today's other major development, namely, the French decision to refer the question to the League under articles eleven, 164 and 213 of the Treaty of Versailles—is regarded here mainly as a tactical move to prevent Germany from withdrawing its resignation and returning to Geneva in triumph, as though nothing had happened. In Foreign Office circles it is believed the Council could not meet to consider the matter till after Captain Eden's return from Warsaw and it is hoped present difficulties will have been smoothed out before then.

Meanwhile assurances have been given France and Italy that there is no weakening in British policy toward the system of collective security under League auspices, the Monitor understands.

The two countries were alarmed lest the mildness of the British note to Berlin Monday on the subject of the new conscription law indicates that Britain no longer stood with them. Both Paris and Rome accordingly have been pressing for an immediate three-power meeting preferably in Italy, where a joint policy in the face of Germany's week-end decision to introduce conscription could be worked out. While the British Government made it clear that Sir John Simon would not attend such a conference, it is understood it also gave assurances that the security of Europe as a whole is and will remain the cardinal point in British policy.

Europe Has to Decide

It is generally recognized here that Germany's action in unilaterally throwing over the Versailles obligations has at last brought Europe face to face with the necessity of making final a choice whether there is to be a real collective peace system or two opposing chains of defensive alliances along prewar lines.

Britain still clings to the hope of preventing the formation of an anti-German bloc and Sir John Simon, and Captain Eden will do

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Japanese Dislike Title of 'The Mikado,' Official Says, as Affront to Emperor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Use of the title "The Mikado" for a comic opera is offensive to the people of Japan.

This viewpoint was set forth here by Japan's Consul General, Teijiro Tamura, after he had attended a presentation of the well-known operetta given by the Honolulu Morning Music Club and Community Theater.

The Consul General pointed out that the name and person of the Mikado are sacred to the Japanese, who resent anything which burlesques their Emperor. Writing to a local newspaper Consul General Tamura said:

"The theme of the opera is very light and its verses seem musically beautiful. But, for one thing, in spite of all its musical beauty and the wonderful manner in which it was so successfully staged, I cannot forget the strong resentment held by my people toward the title and title roles of this comic opera, although we perfectly know the theme is quite fictitious and has nothing to do with any member of the imperial lineage of Japan, which is 2595 years old.

"To the Japanese people the name of Mikado is as sacred as the name Christ is to the Christians and should never be abused in this fashion. I have spoken to a member who took a part in it and he quite agreed that the name should be changed to 'The Daimyo,' or feudal lord during the shogunate age of Japan.

"May I express the sincere hope that this comic opera with all its musical merits be known in future in some other more appropriate name, and title roles than 'The Mikado.'"

Racing Law Put in Dry Dock

Oppressive Rail Bills Deplored

Shoe Unions Shun Radicals

(Continued from Page 1)

passengers and freight to buses and trucks.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, thus addressed delegates from thousands of New England's largest shippers, at the spring meeting of their advisory board today.

He denounced the lethargy of railroad officials; demanded they discard their cloak of apathy; called for a militant attitude in the face of such hostile and unnecessary bills.

Shoe Workers—Unions in Lynn to Fight Radicalism

Lynn's shoe workers were today entrenching their unions as industry's bulwark against local radicalism.

Conservative leaders were reported organizing an emergency convention to rid the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union of a radical element.

This followed closely on a similar move within the American Federation of Labor affiliate, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Radicals, it was said, some of them avowed Communists, have been profiting by the disintegrated state of the industry. They have endeavored to build up followings, penetrate the governing councils of the unions, seize control.

Both major unions therefore appeared to be lining up in defence of the conservative, capitalistic labor movement. The Boot and Shoe executive board said that sedition in the ranks did not come from the workers themselves. "Rather was it the work of individuals able to sway the prejudices of minority groups!"

Labor, it was said, experiences in Lynn the same challenge from propaganda groups that democracy faces in the national arena. If the emergency convention is called, the governing officials of both unions will call for a clear vote from the workers on unity versus disunion.

Loudspeakers—Cambridge Takes Steps to Tame Them

Cambridge's city fathers today wished the citizenry a pleasant sleep—unfractured by the blast of the neighbor's radio. They had solemnly issued an ordinance:

For radio fans disturbing nocturnal peace: $20 fine or confiscation of the instrument.

That includes phonographs too, they added.

Police were ordered to make this dire threat effective. All complaints are to be followed up at once. Just how much noise constitutes disturbance of the peace, they were not informed. But doubtless an index of neighborly temper will be constructed by some Harvard statistician for the occasion.

Harvard students, insulated in their yards, were thought to be immune from the ordinance. Long accustomed to studying Economics 6—4 to the tune of "Fare Thee Well, Annabel," or the equivalent hotcha, the boys will be left to stew in their own tunes, unchecked by the city fathers.

Dictatorships—Wellesley Hears of American Trends

"It is not so much a question of whether we will have a dictatorship, as who will be the dictator," Wellesley College was informed. The lecturer, Historian Joseph Haroutunian of the college faculty, hopes that if dictatorship comes, "an American kind of dictator will arise."

The need for bread and butter overrules abstract ideals, he said in a lecture on the current crop of political demagogues. "If a choice were necessary between a bungling democracy and a dictator who promised security, the ideal of freedom might be shoved into second place."

When ideals are pitted against facts, the speaker said, you cannot always rely on the ideals. The demand of the country today is for some sort of security. Any man who proposes a decent livelihood will get a hearing.

"If the people are sufficiently aroused, I shall not be surprised to see a kind of dictatorship. I sincerely hope that we will stick to Roosevelt. But as a thinking people, we must recognize the implications in the present controversy of potential dictators, Johnson, Long and Coughlin.

"If dictatorship is required to satisfy the demands for security, I hope it will have respect for the feelings of the people, will actually give us security and prosperity."

Schismatics—Townsend Coming to Harmonize Plans

Dr. Francis E. Townsend will face the New England schismatics in person, Saturday night. He comes to restore harmony among Townsendites, followers of Dr. Samuel M. Dick and Douglas Social Credit groups, all of which have been pursuing separate utopias.

At a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, the father of the $200-a-month old-age pension will make his bid for a single united support for one plan. Only thus, he will say, can adequate support for the Townsend bill in Congress be mustered.

Billboards—Wellesley Places Them Under Control

Wellesley today had the billboard problem under firm control. It stood as the first community in the State to take advantage of a recent Supreme Judicial Court decision. It voted home rule on the question of prohibiting billboards.

The town, in annual meeting last night, adopted the model billboard law of the Massachusetts Billboard Defense Committee. Large signs must be 300 feet from a highway, nowhere near parks and playgrounds. Small signs on residential streets require written permission of a majority of the residents.

The Supreme Court upheld the right of a town to decide on billboards for itself, in a decision of Jan. 10. A bylaw of Concord, prohibiting all such signs, had been in litigation since 1924. All communities may now pass bylaws dealing with the question as they see fit.

Henry G. Wells—'Same to You,' Say Two of 'em

Such is fame. Henry G. Wells, associate state commissioner of public utilities just returned from Washington. At his hotel was H. G. Wells, the noted British author.

Today he received a letter. "Opened by mistake; infinite apologies, H. G. Wells."

He will send back to the author a letter which he received, also by mistake. Perhaps it will read: "Same to you, H. G. Wells."

Briefs

Janet Moss, writing yesterday in the Smith College weekly at Northampton, Mass., according to the Associated Press, warned the United States that "it should be remembered that as America chortles over the Kingfish's latest publicity gag, that Hitler was not taken seriously by this country until the last moment because he so closely resembles Charley Chaplin."

Thanks were rendered yesterday to more than 400 officers and employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by Howard S. Palmer, its president, upon the road's safety record which is the best of any Class A road east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, says the Associated Press.

Governor Curley yesterday at a dinner given him by the Middlesex County Italian societies held in Boston promised equal work opportunities for the "newer races" in the Commonwealth.

State-wide police co-operation in a drive to force automobile drivers to keep lighting equipment in order and registration plates clean was called for by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, in a letter to all Massachusetts police chiefs today.

The Roosevelt Club today joined the fight for a legislative investigation of the East Boston tunnel land-taking operations and securities sales to the city during Edmund L. Dolan's reign as city treasurer of Boston. The investigation was indorsed by the club in a letter to Representative Christian A. Herter, the petitioner, from Robert M. Washburn, president of the club, and defeated Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Four cities and four towns in Massachusetts are supplying public welfare to their 80 residents at a rate far below the standard which is considered a living allowance, Richard K. Conant, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, revealed before the joint committee on public welfare today. The cities and towns are Chicopee, Northampton, New Bedford, Somerville, Swansey, Sekonk, Wakefield and Oak Bluffs.

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000

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30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

In no other Grand Piano
is the quality at so low a price as you will find in this CHARLES S. NORRIS. Prove this to your own satisfaction—at our new warerooms. Small Payments to meet your Convenience.
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Established 1852

Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union Incorporated
Legal Title
302 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

This organization unites women of all creeds in the social welfare work which is the common concern of all and promotes alcohol education so that all people, especially the young people, may know what alcohol is and what it does.

Donations and bequests are solicited for the advancement of this work and may be sent to—

The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at above address.

President—MRS. ALICE G. ROPES
Treasurer—MISS MAUD E. FISK
302 MARLBOROUGH STREET, BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC vocalist......	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch...	Dixie Revelers.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	NBC dance music.	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club........	Yankee Singers...	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	"The Glacier Priest"..	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music..	Sketch; music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.......	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner".	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	Dale Wimbrow......	network sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet....	Organ; soloist.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".......	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger; soloists; orchestra.......	Mary Pickford and stock company....	Sketch; music....	Studio recital......
8:15			Edwin C. Hill......	Educational talk..
8:30	Nature League talk...	Talk, Karl Payne, Nat. Econ. League	Broadway Varieties: soloists; or...	Master of Mystery: dramatic sketch..
8:45	Minstrel duo.........			
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch.......	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen;	Richard Bonelli; chorus; orchestra.	Connor Orchestra.
9:15				Dramatic sketch...
9:30	John McCormack, tenor, recital........	soloists; players and orchestra....	Burns and Allen, comedy; orchestra	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45				News Service......
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's Orch.; R. Cortes.	Jack Pearl; soloist; chorus; orch.	Sons of Union Veterans: talk........
10:15	Madame Sylvia.......			
10:30	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra.....	Ray Noble and his orchestra.....	Studio speaker....	Marcel Hubert, cellist; orchestra....
10:45			Musical Rhymester	
11:00	Reports; speaker....	Forecasts; feature.	News Service.....	Talk; Isham Jones's Orchestra
11:15	Siry Orchestra.......	"Spring Fashions"	Le Paradis Orch..	
11:30	Local studio dramatic sketch	Eddy Duchin and his orchestra....	Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.....	Red Nichols and his orchestra.....
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, Rice String Quartet recital from WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration drama.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks": popular variety program.
2:00 WBZ, Bach anniversary program from Germany; Lipsia Orchestra.
2:15 WBZ, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet; Daniel Gregory Mason; soloist.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music piano ensemble class.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, "College Prom": Ruth Etting; "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny's female vocal-instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Pierre Fresnay; Earl Hines; Katherine Perry; Tom Howard and George Shelton; Jimmy Kemper.
8:15 WBZ, "20th Century Ideas": "Taking Pictures for Fun," Wilbur C. Lown.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails," Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, W. Goodrich, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic:" vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; glee clubs; piano soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": concert orchestra from Toronto, Ont.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; male quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Economics in a Changing Social Order": NBC speakers' forum.

Hultman Wins Plea for Time: Hearing Delayed

Feeney Gives First Hint of Charges Against Ex-Police Head

Gov. James M. Curley today postponed for two weeks the executive council hearing on the removal of Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, when he acceded to the demands of Hultman's attorney that specifications be furnished him and time allowed for adequate preparation of a defense.

The postponement came as a complete surprise to most onlookers, although for several days there has been talk in the State House that the Governor did not have sufficient Council votes to remove the commissioner, who is one of the few last-minute Ely appointees remaining in the state service.

The stage was all set for a dramatic hearing, when Clarence A. Barnes, Mr. Hultman's legal counsel, pleaded that he could not properly prepare a defense for Mr. Hultman because no specification of charges had been furnished to him. He requested not only specifications, but time in which to study them and permission to conduct an exhaustive investigation into police records to obtain evidence favorable to Hultman.

The Governor, who had previously denied Mr. Barnes's request by mail for specifications, completely surprised the audience when he granted the three points in Mr. Barnes's demand. The Governor's blanket grant came after his legal counsel, John P. Feeney, who was to conduct the prosecution, declared he had no objection to the Governor acceding to the demands.

Mr. Feeney, however, did not give his personal permission until he had stated that he felt Mr. Hultman should be treated like the two members of the Boston Finance Commission, who were removed after hearings before the Executive Council. He pointed out that Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey did not receive specifications of the charges against them.

"The law is no different in this case than in the other two removal cases," he said. "I want this man to get the fairest trial possible a man may have."

"I gave Mr. Barnes written evidence which would command and demand Mr. Hultman's removal. From evidence I will draw from the lips of witnesses and from other facts I will show that he is not a proper man to hold any public position. Moral terpitude is involved in this case and I want to go on record as saying this."

Feeney's statement not only gave the first indication of the nature of the charges pending against Mr. Hultman, but gave Councilor Daniel H. Coakley an opportunity to come to the defense of Mr. Hultman.

The councilor, when Mr. Feeney made the moral terpitude statement, said for that reason Mr. Hultman should receive specifications of the charges, in order to prepare properly a defense. Mr. Feeney agreed and promised Governor Curley that the specifications would be ready by next Tuesday. Therefore, the Governor postponed the hearing until April 3.

Maine Woodpiles Face Customs Slash

JONESPORT, Maine, March 20 (AP)—Customs and insurance men stepped in today to whittle down the woodpiles of Jonesport fishermen who towed and toted thousands of salvaged laths to their homes after the Canadian freighter Rio Tambo crashed on Black Head off the Jonesport coast on Feb. 16.

Because the cargo was from a foreign port, customs officials ordered the salvagers to report the number of laths garnered from the sunken vessel. Today an agent of a Boston firm which insured the cargo was busy collecting 50 per cent of the laths. He estimated that 270,000 of the 980,000 cargo of laths would be collected.

State Unofficial Ambassador Urged

An unofficial "ambassador" from State of Massachusetts to Washington at a salary of $5000 to look after Massachusetts' interests at the capital, was advocated this afternoon by Representative Edward J. Kelley Democratic floor leader of the House.

Mr. Kelley declared that the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Ohio now maintain such "ambassadors" in Washington. He said such a representative would be of incalculable value in securing Massachusetts' share of the federal funds.

Rhode Island G. O. P. Meets

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (AP)—Former Mayor Peirce H. Brereton of Warwick was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican State Committee this afternoon at a meeting called to reorganize the party along lines suggested by a special sub-committee which has been studying party problems for months.

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SOLID GOLD TRINKETS

Bring us or mail us your old watches, chains, ring mountings—anything that has solid gold in it and we will gladly test it for its solid gold content, tell you its value and pay you cash if you wish to dispose of it.

The present high price of gold makes it very advantageous to turn such antiquated pieces as you may have into useful dollars.

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THE STORE FOR DISTINCTIVE GIFTS SINCE 1822

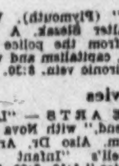
Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). With Ina Claire and Walter Slezak. A lady harbors a fugitive from the police and discusses communism, capitalism and what not, in more or less ironic vein. 8:30.

Movies



FINE ARTS—"Little Friend," with Nova Pilbeam. Also Dr. Arnold Gesell's "Infant Behavior." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35.

EXETER—"Babbitt," 2, 4:35, 7:30. Also "The Iron Duke." Tomorrow: "Little Men."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Car 99," with Sir Guy Standing. Fenway, 2:00, 4:50, 7:34, 10:18. Paramount, 9:37 a. m., 12:21, 3:05, 5:49, 8:33. Also "Love in Bloom." Tomorrow: "Ruggles of Red Gap," and "Baboona."

KEITH'S—"Roberta," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in intricate dance numbers, and Irene Dunne singing "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." Also colored cartoon and organ music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Cab Calloway and orchestra on stage. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. Screen feature, "The Whole Town's Talking," first showing. 9:35 a. m.

STATE—Anna Sten and Gary Cooper in "The Wedding Night," 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Shadow of Doubt."

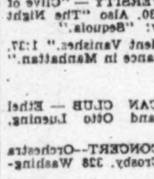
MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin." 11:10 a. m., 12:56, 2:42, 4:28, 6:14, 8, 9:46.

METROPOLITAN—Warner Brothers' new musical spectacle, "Gold Diggers of 1935," directed by Busby Berkeley. With Dick Powell and Gloria Stuart. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Dorsey Brothers' orchestra.

MODERN—"Clive of India." 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50. Also "Sweet Music."

BOSTON—"Captain Hurricane," adapted from "The Taking of Zenas Henry," a Cape Cod story by Sara Ware Bassett. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 7:30, 10:05.

TREMONT—"Power," and "The Marines Are Coming." 9 a. m. to 11.



SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Ice Floe"; "Babes at Sea," cartoon; "The Blue and the Grey"; Irvin Cobb comedy, "You Bring the Ducks"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Clive of India," 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Night Is Young." Tomorrow: "Sequoia."

STRAND—"The President Vanishes," 1:37, 5:02, 8:27. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

Music

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Ethel Luening, soprano, and Otto Luening, flutist. 9.

DORCHESTER ERA CONCERT—Orchestra directed by Richard Crosby. 328 Washington Street. 8.

ERA CONCERTS—At Odd Fellows' Hall, Atlantic, orchestra, at 8; at 40 Brighton Street, Allston, chorus and orchestra, at 8; at 328 Washington Street, Dorchester, orchestra, at 8; at Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., Charlestown, orchestra, at 7:30; at 29 Montgomery Street, orchestra, at 7:45; at Roxbury School Center, band, at 7:45; at William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, orchestra and chorus, at 7:30; at Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, orchestra and play, at 7:30. All open to public, free.

Other Events

HARVARD DRAMATIC CLUB—Presents A. A. Milne's "Sarah Simple." Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

COST ACCOUNTANTS' MEETING—Wilbur F. Lawson, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, discusses bank operations. Open to public. Chamber of Commerce. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Music

BALKAN FOLK SONGS—Recital in costume by Ellenor Cook, assisted by Deborah Brown, pianist. Benefit of the American Farm School, Saloniki, Greece. 257 Commonwealth Avenue. 3.

TOWNSEND PLAN EXPLAINED—By John Crooks and Wilbur F. Beale; at public meeting in English High School, Dartmouth and Warren Streets. 8.

Other Events

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP — Lectures on "The Church at Jerusalem: Law and Gospel," in series on "The Early Christian Church." Longwood Towers, Brookline. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Current Drama," by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Gothic Art. 11 a. m.

U. S. Agricultural Act Held Unconstitutional

YAKIMA, Wash., March 20 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Stanley Webster held March 18 that the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional because Congress exceeded its authority in delegating legislative authority to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

He ruled the Government cannot enforce AAA and its codes on the Northwest fruit industries, in dismissing a Government injunction suit against E. S. Small, Yakima fruit broker, whom the Government sought to prevent from operating after his AAA license had been revoked.

Delaware Passes Loyalty Bill

DOVER, Del., March 20 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed the House bill to prescribe an oath of fidelity to the Federal and State Constitutions to be taken by every teacher, professor or instructor in every educational institution in the State, supported wholly or in part by public funds. The vote was 13 to 4.

When You Shed Your Overcoat!

will the faithful coat under, that weathered the winter, stand the noonday glare in the city street?

Worse still, perhaps, is the disreputable trousers of the selfsame suit—adding to your distraction . . .

It's Spring suit time! You can't, now, neglect, postpone or compromise the call of a weakened wardrobe . . .

About the most urgent time of the year for you to step into a Scott & Company standard Suit . . .

Spring Suits $50 to $65

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Maine Promotes Publicity

* * *

New Advertising Stunts Are Proposed; Items From Various Parts of the State

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 20—Boosting Maine is going to be a circus from now on—that is if a recent suggestion for attracting visitors is followed through. Special events in the form of stunts and shows to bring people for short stays so that the beauties of Maine can be unfolded to them is the idea. Another suggestion involves honoring some distinguished Maine citizens with special days so that their friends and admirers might come visiting.

Tough legislative sledding apparently faces proposals to modify the direct primary law. Unable to agree on three distinct measures, modificationists met united Grange, labor, and rural opposition at the Legislative Judiciary Committee hearing recently. Warnings were sounded that one quarter of the women's vote would be lost if a return is made to the old system. Republican strength would be undermined in the State, it was also asserted.

Maine financial circles watched European monetary developments with keen interest last week. If France abandoned the gold standard, or if the gold bloc crumbled further, it would cause a break in cotton prices—and cotton is very significant to Maine industry.

International finance had other repercussions in Maine last week. The Federal Government's unexpected call for payment of $1,900,000,000 First Liberty Bonds put Maine city bonds at their highest level of recent years. A Portland dealer offered $125 for a 4 per cent State of Maine issue due in 1957, but there were no sellers.

Realignment of Maine counties has caused some recent comment. It is pointed out that some of the largest counties in area have the smallest population at the same time the smallest counties carry the heaviest load of residents. Maine has 16 counties.

Despite adverse conditions, Maine farmers have required less federal help than agriculturists in many other states, an unofficial survey indicates. Increase in dairy product prices looms as a favorable prospect for farmers.

Union of Two Cities Proposed in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Renewed interest in the century-old proposal to re-unite the historic communities of Augusta and Hallowell have resulted from a recent study of the financial machinations involved in such a union. Apparently economies and the desire for improved municipal service may accomplish what civic pride and tradition has blocked for years.

Augusta was rifted from Hallowell in 1797 following a controversy over building the Kennebec bridge in its present location. At that time Hallowell was one of Maine's leading cities and Augusta was but a village branch. Placement of the bridge, however, gave Augusta an impetus that resulted 23 years later, when Maine separated from Massachusetts, in the "village" becoming the state capital.

Since that time constant agitation has existed for a healing of the breach. Traditional sentiment has been largely supplanted by the growing conviction that Hallowell's financial position and Augusta's municipal activities could be bettered by union.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, followed by cloudy and colder, with lowest temperature near freezing tonight; Thursday probably rain, not so cold Thursday night; moderate northwesterly winds, shifting to easterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday cloudy, rain or snow in the afternoon.

Vermont: Fair, and colder tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by rain.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday occasional rain.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to east winds, increasing Thursday, and fair weather tonight; Thursday overcast with occasional rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	43	Minneapolis .	40	50
Bermuda	64	..	New Orleans.	70	80
Chicago	40	56	New York ..	44	44
Denver	40	60	Norfolk, Va..	56	64
Helena, Mont.	28	46	Philadelphia.	46	48
Jacksonville..	64	78	St. Louis ...	54	66
Kansas City..	54	62	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles..	42	58	Washington..	50	48
Miami, Fla...	66	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 20.
B—Maximum March 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:36 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday 11:56 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:25 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 38 degrees above zero; minimum 27 above.

Hoover Holds Belgian Aid Job

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover was re-elected chairman of the board of the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, Inc., today at its annual meeting. All other officers were re-elected. American fellows selected for study in Belgium included John J. Fitzgerald, New Bedford, Mass., philosophy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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We PAY CASH for old gold watches, dental gold, rings, chains, everything made from gold.
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BOSTON

Solution to Junior Crossword

GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS

Our stock of Scotch Tweeds, considered the largest in Town, contains over 400 different pieces in the finest of qualities.

Hound's Tooth Checks are very popular this Spring and we offer you a choice of 24 attractive color combinations. Glenurquhart, District and Mountain Checks are also on hand as well as a wide variety of other patterns, weaves and colors.

28" wide from 3.50—56" wide from 6.50

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Edinburgh, Scotland
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . . In Copley Square

Readers Browse Where Cattle Once Were Stalled

Second-hand treasures from countryside parlors and latest volumes of publishers call motorists to converted farm building on New England highway.

This is the second of four articles on quaint bookshops off New England's beaten paths. They will appear at intervals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If you long to browse among old books and imagine yourself back on the left bank of the Seine or merely want to buy the latest fiction, biography or poetry, or if you desire to partake of a fluffy omelette, of preserves, chocolate and a salad and imagine yourself in some perfect small establishment in Provence, turn south on the main street of Ridgefield, Conn., travel about two miles along the Wilton road until you see a sign marked the Book Barn, and turn in.

Not so long ago, the combination of a late afternoon and an early supper served before a fire on a great stone hearth, was chosen for an interview with Emmy Sloan Gregor, who with her husband, Fred Gregor, owns and runs the Book Barn.

The Property

First, it transpired that the enterprise was a product of postwar necessity. Returning from service overseas with the "Y," Mrs. Gregor, then Emmy Sloan, became absorbed in what she described as regulation work in New Haven and later in Washington, though cherishing a desire to settle in rural Connecticut. While visiting friends in Wilton she discovered the old barn. It had belonged to one family since 1804 and horses had been changed there in stage coach days. Would he sell it? she asked the farmer owner. With true Yankee caution he replied: "Well, yes, if I can find someone who won't be a detriment to my property."

He was persuaded, the deal was consummated and a contractor was engaged to make repairs and alterations. Returning to Washington, Miss Sloan loaded a small touring car with her goods and chattels, which included an army cot and garden tools, and returned forthwith to her newly acquired estate. Arriving late in the afternoon of a pouring rainy day in June, 1926, she stood in the door of the still-dilapidated barn and announced herself to the carpenters, who were doing their best to seal the roof against the invading elements.

"I am Emmy Sloan and this is my barn," she said.

The men turned their heads slowly, loked long at her and replied: "You can have it."

Starts Business

Well, she did have it. From that moment on, she camped right there, wearing overalls and working like the proverbial hired man. Gradually things took shape, and in the fall of that very year she began a mail order business in books among her friends; and in the spring of 1927 she opened the Barn as a tea room and bookshop.

In recommendation of Mrs. Gregor's powers of salesmanship, be it known that the first volume which she sold was a $16 dictionary to the Brooklyn printer of her modest advertisements! The foundation of her stock was a lot of 1000 books bought from a country neighbor for $100, and she told us with pride that only a very few of these originals remain on the shelves.

"From the beginning, the publishers were most helpful," Mrs. Gregor told us, "sending me books direct before ever having seen either myself or the Book Barn."

Modern First Editions

In 1929, Fred Gregor, who had for some time past been friend and counselor of the establishment and its proprietress, by marrying the latter became a permanent and very important member of the Book Barn, adding to it his considerable knowledge of books in general and old books in particular. He confesses a decided leaning toward the eighteenth century and also expresses confidence in the wisdom of collecting first editions of the works of such writers of our own times as Kipling, McFee and Galsworthy. He himself gradually is acquiring them.

"I believe that books and food go very well together," mused Mrs. Gregor, glancing about the large lamp-lit room with its beamed ceiling, its innumerable book-laden shelves and tables and the few portable tables in evidence only when meals are being served. "And the profits from each department have been about equal. Some day I hope to have a display of cook books. Those which we now carry sell rapidly; in fact, it is well known that the Boston Cook Book tops the list of best sellers. I also want to enlarge our children's section. And at some time I should like to have plenty of leisure to read more of the books whose titles and reviews intrigue me—"Mary Peters," "Full Flavor," "Sandrik," "The Story of Gardening," "A Village in a Valley."

Naturally, the Gregors like to sell all books, but they prefer to promote those for which they have individual admiration, which possess not alone distinction of style but significance of purport. Mrs. Gregor already has sold more than 70 copies of that brief and touching modern English classic, "Good-Bye Mr. Chips," and she encourages the buying of such stories as "Let the Hurricane Roar," a vivid depiction of the spirit of the American pioneer.

By a Staff Photographer

Where Mrs. Emmy Sloan Gregor Carries on Book Trade

Upper—The Book Barn, Ridgefield, Conn., From the Road. Lower—The Library, Within.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If any layman thinks all legislators have an easy job, that all they do is rant, rave and collect their salaries, let him think of the job now confronting Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

The Representative from Beverly has the far-from-easy task, as House chairman of the legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, of melting into one intelligent and workable bill, the more than 50 workmen's compensation measures which are now before the committee.

From this maze, within a few weeks, Representative Lodge plans to bring forth a bill which will completely revise the present law which seems to please no one.

Labor says payments are too small under the existing statute. Employers plead that insurance rates are far too high. The insurance companies, contrary to labor's claims that insurance men reap huge profits from compensation cases, insist that there are little or no profits possible under the compensation law now in operation.

That Mr. Lodge's final bill will recommend radical changes in the present law is certain. Several of the measures from which he will devise his proposal are liberal in the extreme. Representative Lodge is considered a consistently liberal legislator and, it is understood, can be depended upon to lean as far as possible toward labor.

Those who know Mr. Lodge, however, believe that he will not go so far as to favor a state fund for workmen's compensation, for which labor has made an eloquent plea. Furthermore, it is doubtful that the other members of the labor and industries committee would approve if Mr. Lodge included a state fund provision in his forthcoming bill.

And as Mr. Lodge must obtain a favorable vote from the majority of his committee to be able to report out his draft, there is little doubt that he is taking into consideration the likes and dislikes of all his committee mates.

* * *

Speaking of labor, it appears that the measure extending to "white-collar" women workers the 48-hour week will pass the House of Representatives. Now held by the committee on third readings, it is expected to be approved without any real battle. The real fight undoubtedly will come in the Senate. It is well known that hotel men do not favor the bill which would definitely disrupt their working schedules and onlookers declare it is certain that the hotel men will lobby the Senate strongly on the measure.

The pending measure goes far beyond the present 48-hour statute which applies only to women factory workers. The new bill prohibits employers from working "white-collar" women employees more than 48 hours a week, as well.

Several benefits would accrue from this legislation should it survive the Senate. The most apparent benefits would be greater employment opportunity for men, and better family conditions resulting from women workers being able to spend more time in the home.

If the bill successfully weathers the legislative storm, it is expected to break the way for even more powerful labor measures, such as unemployment insurance, which is being delayed until the Federal Government takes the first step. Action on workman's compensation is awaiting Representative Lodge's new bill.

* * *

Representative Martin Hays, father of the state compulsory automobile liability insurance law, is now its most ardent foe. Today, as chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, he is busy convincing his colleagues that the law ought to be repealed, and he is confident that his committee will favor a repeal bill which it is now considering.

According to Mr. Hays, the committee will also recommend that a recess committee be appointed to study a worthy substitute which will retain the best features of the old law and eliminate its bad points.

Whether it should be a merit and demerit system, a state fund, or some other set up, Representative Hays does not know. All he does know is that the law he fathered is charged with creating an accident "racket" of faked claims and exorbitant insurance rates and that it must be repealed before any substitute system is adopted.

Representative Hays, however, holds little hope that the present Legislature will uphold the committee report favoring repeal. The legislators from the low-rate districts far outnumber those from the high-rate zones. But the judiciary committee chairman insists that within two or three years compulsory insurance as it is now constituted will be wiped off the statute books.

Edgar M. Mills

Alabama Plans New Jobs For White-Collar Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans to give 2500 "white-collar" workers employment were announced by Gov. Bibb Graves following a conference with Thad Holt, state relief administrator. Those employed will be taken from men and women whose names have never been on the relief rolls.

Tentative assignments include 100 to the coast geodetic survey; 200 to a health and sanitation survey; 65 to the state child welfare department; 40 to the department of education, and others to various state departments and activities. Those employed will work for a minimum of two months at an average of $45 a month.

Legalized Betting In Connecticut Voted by House

Action Credited to Antagonism Over Threat of Reprisal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20—Turning its back on the history of many years, the Connecticut House of Representatives Tuesday voted to legalize race track gambling in this State.

By the margin of 129 votes to 121 the small-town-dominated lower house of the General Assembly, gave its approval to pari-mutuel betting and to establishment of a racing commission to collect the State's percentage of the wagers placed. The avowed purpose of the bill is to gain income for the State.

Each session for many years there has been a race track gambling bill before the Legislature, treated generally as something of a joke. This year it got, for the first time, real support. The opposition, centered in the churches, allowed supporters of the bill to get the jump.

Over the typewritten signature of the Rev. Fleming James, chairman of the social relations committee of the Connecticut Council of Churches and Religious Education, a letter went to many members of the House, threatening those who voted for the bill with political reprisal at the polls. "We shall mobilize every church in your district to vote and work against you," it said.

The letter, it developed, had been authorized by the Rev. Mr. James, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, New Haven, but he had not seen a copy of it and did not approve the reprisal threat. It was sent, Representative Noah Swayne said on the House floor, by an "over-zealous" employee.

Before that was made clear, however, the stiff tone of the letter had provoked outspoken antagonism in the Legislature. That the letter gave some wavering Representatives an excuse to vote for the racing bill was the opinion of many who heard the debate.

The bill goes now to the Senate with its chances of ultimate success in doubt. The Senate is considered to be favorable to the plan but any amendment in that body will send the bill back to the House where Tuesday's close vote indicates neither side could be sure of victory in another contest.

Delaney Ready to Start Track

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20 (AP)—With the bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in Connecticut well on its way toward becoming a law, Col. Michael W. Delaney of this city today said he was an avowed candidate for the franchise to operate a huge racing plant for running horses in greater Hartford.

Mark Twain Prizes Doubled for 1935

NEW YORK—Celebrating 1935 as Mark Twain's centennial year, the Mark Twain Association, which offers annually a $50 prize for the best 10 quotations from his books, is increasing the sum to $100 this year.

"A quotation is a jewel," says the announcement of the contest. "It is a unit, complete in itself—it does not need the surrounding text to make itself understood, to get itself across and arrest attention."

Prizes are to be divided as follows: $50 for the best 10 quotations; $25 for the second best selection; and $5 for each of the next five best sets sent in. Total length of all 10 quotations must not exceed 300 words. The contest closes Oct. 1, 1935, and the prizes will be awarded on Dec. 1, the Sunday nearest to Mark Twain's birthday, Nov. 30. Entries should be addressed to: Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd, 410 Central Park West, New York City.

Textile Workers' Leader Defends Processing Tax

Reports Advantages for New England in Competition With South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 20—A warning that textile manufacturers in advocating the elimination of processing taxes are heedlessly inviting disaster for the New England industry was sounded today by William A. E. Batty, president of the local branch of the United Textile Workers of America.

The union labor expert declared that removal of the processing tax would add to the pyramid of disadvantages under which northern textiles operate in competition with the South at a time when another straw might very easily break the back of the camel.

According to Mr. Batty, the processing tax imposes the heaviest burden upon the manufacturers of coarse products. The South, for the most part, he said, deals in these coarse products and consequently is much more burdened by processing taxes than the North.

Offsets Wage Differential

Thus Mr. Batty envisaged the processing tax as a factor in offsetting the present wage differentials that enable the South to undersell the North in the open markets.

The much-vaunted factor of Japanese competition with New England textiles was estimated by Mr. Batty as of secondary consideration compared with the threatened elimination of the processing tax. Japanese competition, he said, is a potential menace to be guarded against, but it does not arouse the concern of labor as greatly as the more immediate factors of wage differentials between the North and South.

Labor and capital are in agreement on the contention that processing taxes constitute a burden on industry that militates against reasonable wages. But the gap seems to be growing between labor and capital on when the tax should be abolished.

Safeguards Needed

Labor contends that certain safeguards must precede abolition of processing taxes such as the adoption of the proposed uniform nationwide minimum wage scales applied to the unskilled and the skilled. Capital on the other hand would rush right ahead to abolish the processing tax as an immediate avenue of profit, Mr. Batty declared.

"But in so doing," he contended, "capital would put its head in the lion's mouth, virtually inviting more destructive competition from the South. I cannot understand the attitude of textile manufacturers on this score."

Mr. Batty agreed that elimination of processing taxes would immediately relieve certain problems of manufacture that both labor and capital would like to see relieved.

Heavier Burden on South

When the tax was imposed, he said, it was considered to be a burden to all. But Mr. Batty declared that manufacturers have overlooked the pertinent fact that the tax burdened southern plants more than it did northern plants, consequently narrowing the competitive differentials.

"Literally," Mr. Batty declared, "the problem today is not to save capital but to save the jobs of the men who must be counted upon to increase consumption."

On this basis, the labor leader contended that the removal of the processing tax should be delayed until such time as action has been taken to remove wage differentials that have no direct bearing upon the processing tax.

Action by House Pressed In City Bond Deals and On Tunnel Land-Taking Charges

Despite implied charges of graft made before the House Rules Committee yesterday, no immediate legal action is in prospect, a check of possible sources of such action revealed today. The Attorney General is absent from his office, the district attorney is waiting for a legislative investigation, and the House Rules Committee will not decide whether it will order such an investigation until two weeks hence, so Boston settled back to survey latest disclosures in the drive to probe Boston tunnel land takings, the sinking fund commission and the City Treasurer's office.

Reviewing the statements made before the House Rules Committee in support of a legislative investigation, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, today reaffirmed his conviction that such a probe should ensue without delay.

Those demanding the investigation minced no words in tossing pointed questions concerning alleged profits on municipal bond transactions which they said involved the purchasing by Mr. Edmund L. Dolan of securities from his own "dummy" corporation while he was city treasurer. Opponents of the proposed investigation place the motive squarely in the lap of former Governor Ely and assert it is a political drive to discredit Governor Curley. Mr. Dolan emphatically denies the allegations and insists that his term as treasurer actually cost him money.

Today's situation developed from a series of municipal negotiations long under the scrutiny of Mr. George R. Farnum, a former Assistant United States Attorney General, acting for the Boston Finance Committee.

Mr. Farnum's "discoveries" have been pounced upon by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, who referred the matter to the House Rules Committee. Herter's action is approved and backed by Senator Henry Parkman, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, finance committee member, and others. Testimony before the Rules Committee this week brought forth statements that of $2,887,919 in bonds purchased by the city, $1,578,432 was handled by the Legal Securities Corporation, said to have been controlled by Mr. Dolan. Another $1,075,000 was purchased through the John P. Dever Company, and the remaining $233,827 were obtained from some 10 other bond houses.

Some of the bonds bought through the Dever Company were first handled by the Legal Securities firm, it was said. F. J. Bradlee Jr., broker, reported that it was "virtually impossible to sell bonds to the city except by way of the Legal Securities Corporation." He added that "in practically every instance the city was paying a higher price than any interested purchaser need have paid." Senator Parkman said he was particularly interested in knowing who got the profits on these transactions.

Plan for New Road To Katahdin Area In Maine Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Wide interest is expressed in a resolve now pending in the Maine Legislature asking for a State appropriation of $15,000 for the purpose of repairing the road leading to the Baxter State Park in the Mt. Katahdin region.

When this road is completed, it will connect the eastern and western parts of the State, through that region and lead from Millinocket to Greenville. It would also connect with the road leading into Quebec and prove a direct route. At the present time, members of the CCC are working on a road leading out of Patten, which would connect with the proposed Millinocket-Greenville highway.

Mt. Katahdin is one of the chief ornaments of eastern America, romantic in its associations and much celebrated in song and story. It is the only mile-high mountain in the Pine Tree State.

Katahdin is ascended by three or four popular trails—the Abol Trail, leading from Abol Stream, one of the tributaries of the Penobscot's West Branch; Hunt's Trail, which strikes out from Hunt's Camps on Kidney Pond; the Lunksoos Trail, reached by the way of Staceyville, and the new Dudley Trail from the shores of Chimney Pond, reached by way of Millinocket.

Each trail up Mt. Katahdin offers attractions peculiar to itself and, until one has negotiated them all, boasts may not be made that the mountain's book has been read from start to finish. Naturally, the view from such a mountain is an extended and interesting one, standing as it does relatively alone in the center of a vast area of comparatively level wilderness.

Katahdin dominates the landscape and commands a horizon that reaches from the Canadian border on the north around to the Mount Desert Range on the south. Those who have stood on the top of Katahdin on a bright sunshiny day have remarked that it seems as if every lake in northern Maine was heliographing a message of greeting to the summit.

Texas Cattle Herds Reduced

The Government purchased 2,013,972 cattle from 150,205 cattlemen in 233 drought-stricken Texas counties during seven months of the emergency.

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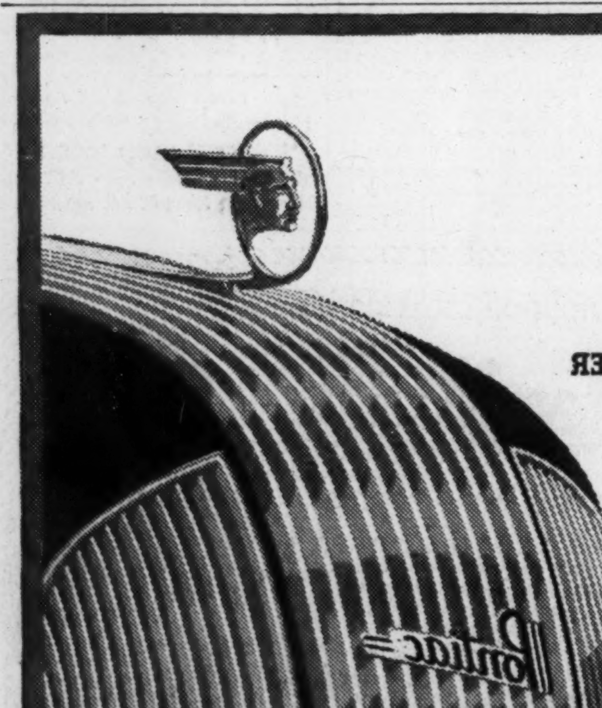

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Highlander Visitors to Fishing Boats Puzzled by Strange and Salty Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POPHAM BEACH, Me., March 20—Coast fishing vernacular is full of odd expressions peculiar to the locale. The in-shore man is always a "highlander," a title observed by many vacationists to the "old man" himself. Even the children never go down on the beach to play but down to the "shore."

It is interesting to learn that the average fisherman buying rubber boots demands "straights." They wear longer than rights and lefts and it doesn't make any difference which one is picked up first for they fit either foot.

Somehow they seem simply to slide the words through half-open lips in a guttural manner. One observer decides that they spend many hours in their small power boats with the noises of the engine and carries above the sounds of the sea, the wind, the engine and the staccato bark of the exhaust. They have unconsciously developed a manner of speaking that is carried to a point where they can successfully shout above all outside interference and length perfectly understandable to each other but which the "highlander" fails to pick up.

If these coast folk take a liking to a person, there is nothing they will not do for him. If they permit a "highlander" to take the wheel, no matter how big a lubber the person proves to be, they will almost let him pile the craft on the ledges before intimating that he is steering wrong.

If you wish to remain friendly with your fisherman host, don't expostulate on the stories of "high-landers"—they are "gove."

Among the fishermen who give thanks to natters spiritual the "Man Aloft" is the Creator. In his home the fisherman never goes upstairs to bed nor downstairs to the cellar to get his ale or a jar of jelly. On the contrary he goes "aloft" for his night's "plug" and below for the jelly. The fisherman's wife and children are as familiar with the

Reed Named to Post Of Solicitor General

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Stanley F. Reed yesterday received and accepted an appointment as Solicitor General of the United States, a promotion that will mean a pay cut for the Kentucky lawyer.

If the Senate confirms Mr. Reed as the Justice Department's solicitor, he will receive $10,000 a year. In his present post as General Counsel for the Reconstruction Corporation he has a salary of $12,500.

President Roosevelt sent Mr. Reed's name to the Senate yesterday shortly after it was received at the White House from Attorney General Cummings. Quick confirmation of the nomination was expected. As Solicitor General, Mr. Reed will have direct charge of all Supreme Court tests of the New Deal program. Already with Attorney General Cummings he argued the "gold cases."

After graduating from Kentucky Wesleyan and Yale University he studied law at the University of Virginia and Columbia, later going to Paris to study at the Sorbonne in Paris. Mr. Reed succeeds J. Crawford Biggs who has announced that he will return to private law practice.

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898 Main St.—Waltham
1731 Centre St.—West Roxbury

President Backs Move for Control Of War Profits

New Proposal Expected to Be Put Before Senate by April 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—President Roosevelt has given his approval to the general objectives behind the Senate Munitions Committee's proposal to control war profits by eliminating inflationary government borrowing.

The plan is expected to go before the Senate on April 1 to head off enactment of the McSwain bill to insure the sea's couriers to a point where they can successfully turn out all outside interference and the United States might participate. The McSwain bill, soon to be voted on by the House, has been described by witnesses before the Senate committee as a step in the right direction, but as a measure more likely in actual practice to guarantee war profits rather than to curb them.

The Senate committee, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, is confining its attention at the present time to proposals relating to the eventuality of the United States getting into war, though in the past, it has directed its main recommendations for limiting the peace time returns of munitions manufacturers which would discourage international preparedness races which might be based on arms manufacturers' desire for profits.

Other Plan in Background

Meanwhile the President's committee to take the profits out of war, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman, has faded into the background. President Roosevelt said in a verbal report on the subject that as recommendations have never been made public. Mr. Baruch in the past has advocated the price-fixing method of controlling profits which the Nye committee considers only a minor phase of the subject.

Darrow Condemns Entire New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

cream of his voluntary reflections on NRA.

Belittles Wage Benefits

As for hours and wage benefits, he believe NRA had really done any good. He thought Section 7A was of no value to labor, believing that nothing can ever help labor in its battle with capital—which he considered inevitable and endless—except its own efforts at organization.

Asked if any of his recommendations for changes in the NRA had been carried out, he replied brusquely that he didn't know of a single one. But his secretary, Lowell Mason, hastily corrected him, informing him that "a few" of the recommendations of the NRA Review Board had been put into effect. Mr. Darrow changed his testimony accordingly.

Throughout the witness's dry humor periodically threw the committee room into bursts of laughter. Describing the "iniquities" of the AAA's crop reduction program he said they had brought trouble with the mules in the South.

Widows in South

"The mules," he explained, "had been taught not to step on the cotton. So there were some widows left in the South."

Through the testimony Donald R. Richberg, New Deal co-ordinator, sat within two feet of Mr. Darrow and on several occasions was made the butt of the witness's sallies. Describing his efforts to tell about the inception of NRA, Mr. Darrow turned to Mr. Richberg saying:

"I'm not going to talk about you, Don."

But he immediately added:

"You were a friend of the poor once. I say."

Mr. Darrow was immediately followed on the witness stand by Sidney Hillman, member of the warning NIRB, who reiterated the warning of previous NRA witnesses that congressional failure to extend NRA would have disastrous results on the national economy.

Federal Director Suspends Three Ohio Relief Aides

Named in Affidavits on Charges of Hopkins on Campaign Funds

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—The shake-up of the Ohio Relief Administration continued today when C. C. Stillman, assigned to administer federal relief in this State, announced the suspension of three men, who were named in affidavits on which the Federal Relief Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, based a charge of political "shake-down" in Ohio relief.

Mr. Stillman suspended William R. McManus, director of a sub-sidiary relief agency; his assistant, Thomas Jones, both of whom signed affidavits which will form the basis of a grand jury investigation Thursday of Mr. Hopkins' charges. He also suspended John E. Lee, who was named in the affidavits.

Mr. Stillman said the three men would remain suspended pending the outcome of the investigation. Robert Owens, of the relief department on tinancing division, assumed Mr. McManus's job.

Meanwhile, rebellion brewed in the ranks of Gov. Martin L. Davey as Democratic legislative leaders said Davey's administration was to blame in all the Hopkins disclosures. Mr. Hopkins charged that $3,000,000 a month relief contributions to be in the hands of Mr. Stillman.

Yesterday Mr. Stillman dismissed six minor employees and George E. Eppley, who has been designated by Governor Davey to become director of the public works in the Governor's cabinet. Mr. Eppley was assistant to William A. Walls, Davey's appointed State relief director.

Mr. McNamara, in a statement, asserted he was "nothing to conceal in this entire investigation."

"Betrayal" Charge Made

Francis W. Poulson, chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee, launched a bitter attack on the administration of the Federal Relief Administrator.

In a statement, Mr. Poulson commented that Mr. Hopkins, in his conversation with Governor Davey on the administration of relief in Ohio, "pulls out a political chestnut in a futile attempt to create a smoke screen."

Asking "What is wrong," when the prices are equal and qualities are the same, with directing the business of government to persons or firms that have helped in the campaign?" Mr. Poulson declared that President Roosevelt has been "betrayed" by Republicans who are serving in high office.

"The appointment of Republicans to high positions by our President has resulted in a flood of political officials in Ohio and throughout the nation to rise up in arms."

The Democratic executive chairman made it clear that he would be the Ohio Relief Commission with Mr. Hopkins, saying that he believes Mr. Hopkins says the shake-down was done by employees appointed by General Henderson, while serving under General Henderson and Mr. Hopkins.

New Orleans Quarter Brought to North In Palace Flower Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The most smiling crowd in New York City these days is at the twenty-second annual international flower show at Grand Central Palace. At times the throngs resembled Times Square on election night, minus the squawkers and balloons. But in the flowers everybody wants to sniff J. P. Morgan's seven-foot-high lilies, to go a-roaming the gardens and stop for a moment to see the last word in flower shows, and to compare the designs which the best of New Orleans garden, with which the second district of Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, Inc., have won two prizes.

The scene is a gay setting of patios and wrought-iron grills and the narrow winding streets of the Old Quarter, Lantana, Marechal Niel roses and violets are massed at the base of hibiscus, oxalis, and oleanders, with banana trees and palms adding to the effect. The outside of the Old Quarter walls a charming old wall with an interesting sundial.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of the interested visitors yesterday, stopping to look at some roses and her own name and some deep red blooms called the "New Deal" rose.

An appeal for the protection of the wood-lands was made by J. N. Darling of the United States Biological Survey, at a luncheon meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs and Clubs of New Jersey; African flowers graced the table at which M. J. Fitzpatrick, vice-president of the Federated Garden Clubs of New Jersey, gave in honor of Mrs. Mary Jobe Akeley, African explorer.

Meanwhile, thousands of suburban matrons were hanging over bushes of counters where 15-cent packets of seeds are sold.

Labor Sky Clearing In New England Area; Two Walkouts Ended

Dark clouds of labor strikes in New England began to clear today as two walkouts ended and a third moved toward arbitration.

In Clinton, Mass., 300 cloth factory workers, thrown out of work in the middle of January by a court order that held the agreement that the company, returned to work today by order of still another court. Workers, the mill owners, and the labor leaders will settle their differences at a meeting to be held because Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster found a way "out" in a seldom invoked bankruptcy law.

Thompsonville, Conn., rejoiced today in the return to their jobs of 1300 employees of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company. The week-old strike was amicably settled following conferences between the concern, textile union officials and state labor officials. The union returned and the business people got jobs learning the business at the wages of other workers.

Senator George P. Nye intends to run down and settle the munitions questions—views as he has formulated from his senate investigations—before the mass meeting of striking Colt's firearm workers in Hartford, Saturday. He will speak in Boston Sunday. Eighth day of the strike was continuance of peaceful picketing combined with moves toward arbitration.

Child Labor Amendment Favored in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9—"In my opinion, the welfare of industrial North Carolina would be promoted by the adoption of the national child labor amendment," Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, southern agricultural editor, declared before the General Assembly.

"As long as a state may compete with child labor," Dr. Poe said, "it will be impossible to have legislation of assured permanence. Some thoughtful people feel that the greatest danger to the future of the textile industry in the Carolinas is in the possibility that Mississippi, Texas and other states may try to attract the industry by offering to pull down the bars in the matter of child employment."

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Congress Hits Critical Stage In Legislation

With Works Bill Passage Near, Need Is Seen for Paring Program

Some Bills Must Go

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—The Seventieth Congress has reached its critical stage. Administration leaders are beginning to realize that they have undertaken a legislative program which cannot possibly be enacted in this session in its entirety.

The time has come to lighten ship, to decide what bills to press, what to compromise or modify, and what to throw overboard. Paradoxically, the period arrives just when the Administration seems most in control of the balky Senate. Yesterday, the Democratic leaders knocked out of three separate amendments to the $4,880,000,000 work-relief measure, with strong prospect that the bill will be passed tomorrow. Final differences will then have to be ironed out with the House but this will be only a matter of time. The effects and purpose of the White House to rebuild the plans of its opponents in Congress.

Say He Never Lost Control

A great many editorial observers who saw the long tug-and-a-half month delay in enacting the measure superficially concluded that Mr. Roosevelt had "lost control" of Congress.

Actually a truer interpretation would be that Mr. Roosevelt's control has been, and is, undiminished, but that the unnaturally dilatory congressmen, combined with the bill's own vast importance, have held up matters, and pretty clearly influenced the conduct of the administrative program in this session. The question is, what shall be scrapped?

As the situation stands today, Congress probably has about three months left. There is nothing in the Constitution forbidding Congress to sit through the hot months, or intermittently, as it did in every last item of the Roosevelt new deal program is enacted.

Must Mend Home Fences

As a matter of fact, however, any such course is very unlikely. Congressmen like to get home in the summer. A new election is around the corner—it always is around the corner, for that matter, in the case of members of the House of Representatives. For most Representatives and Senators Washington is a half-hearted affair, anyway, as months in the year are spent in private law practice or looking over political fences. Adjournment of the session in June, or July, is highly probable.

It has taken two and a half months thus far on the work-relief bill.

Congress has not even begun formal debate on the omnibus social security bill. Indeed, if Congress passes half the work Mr. Roosevelt has cut out for it, it will do well.

Big Program Ahead

There is the banking bill, of sweeping nature; proposals to curb public utilities and holding companies; there is the old-age pension and orphans' provisions of the social security measure—the Standard filling of the labor organizations, revolving around the controversial question of NRA extension, in this Congress; there is some form of compromise, some hope of some kind of enforcement; procedure on section 7A for collective bargaining; there is the Wagner labor disputes bill; and there is a dozen lesser proposals, which as a whole rank as "minor bills" only in comparison with the gigantic ones.

Must Soon Lighten Ship

The Roosevelt Administration must soon lighten ship and the signs are that behind the scenes this critical process of selection, compromise and postponement is already going on. The matter is none the less vital because it is not spectacular; it will receive far less attention than actual votes on bills whose passage is a foregone conclusion.

This present process of selection and scrapping is of unique importance in the current year because the present probably represents the all-time peak of New Deal power in Congress.

From now on there is every indication that the immense and abnormal Roosevelt majority will decline.

The nation's protest against hard times, dating from the 1929 collapse, has probably reached its high-water mark in legislative expression. If prosperity returns—and it seems to be slowly on its way—a more normal relationship between parties is likely. It may be, now or never for the New Deal "progressive" program, a large number of reform acts so torrent recedes, the big stones can no longer be shifted.

As the long-range situation looks, the old-age pension plan is likely to go through; and the plans for a centralized banking system are likely to be greatly modified to secure this year's enactment. With those out of the way and the labor measures of secondary importance, the pattern of new-deal legislation is likely to pass, but a good share of it can wait. This process of selection is going on, even now.

German Capital Darkened During Air Maneuvers

Public Had Instructions How to Act Six Weeks Before; Discipline Good

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 20—"Lights out" was the order prevailing throughout Berlin last night between 10 o'clock and midnight, during the first anti-air raid rehearsal.

Berlin streets were deserted save for policemen, Storm Troopers on duty and a few curiosity-mongers who gathered in well-known centers like the Potsdam Platz. If these latter expected to see a fleet of airplanes overhead they were disappointed, for the only airplane flying was one which reported at intervals a general impression of the city's appearance. The period arrived just when cinemas and variety theaters started later than usual so as to finish after midnight, thus preventing any general exodus of the public during these special hours.

Discipline Satisfies

The authorities, it is reported, declared themselves well satisfied with the discipline displayed by the general public. Most people appear to have gone to bed or to have spent the evening playing cards by the darkening of rooms and buildings.

There was no secret about the whole affair. In fact the public was warned six weeks ago, and during the last fortnight full preparations had been carried out by the special offices of the Air Defense League. Minute instructions and the most careful directions had been given everybody on the procedure to follow in the exercise, all of which passed off according to program last night.

The important problem is to avoid a wartime city as large as the city darkened so as to make it well-nigh impossible for any airplanes flying overhead to establish the locality or to pick out the most important buildings, lines of communication or strategic positions.

Darkened City

The lighting of Berlin streets can hardly be described as brilliant under normal conditions for a great capital. The long avenues of trees lining the principal streets cause an inextricable dimness to pervade most parts when the trees are in leaf, and in winter the effect is not very striking. But last night, from 10 o'clock until midnight, the whole city was in almost complete darkness.

The darkening process was arranged in two stages. In the first one, from 10 to 11 p. m., there was general scattered illumination, during which 4500 lamps were permitted to remain alight in the whole city. In the second stage, until midnight, only 1500 lamps remained alight, these giving from low-powered blue-lamps.

Traffic could only move at a slow pace. No cars were permitted to dim the headlights, but it was possible to see them for a considerable distance in the dark. Hidden lights under the cars' red lamps or cardboard shields leaving only a small space less than three inches long and not an inch wide, through which light could penetrate.

Trains Also

Railway and road transport on leaving the city boundaries was also not forgotten. Incoming trains within a radius of 30 miles were also darkened in similar way, since it is apparent that in the suburbs the outbreak cannot be prevented at night. The effect is so striking that the population reacts alike.

In keeping with the darkness outside, all lights in vehicles were well covered and those of shop windows and of advertising electric signs were turned out. Inside homes, cafés, factories, offices and the like, lights were permitted, but all windows and crevices were completely covered. Even when doors were opened, practically no light could reach the streets, since spaces between the illuminated doors and inner and outer doors were not permitted to be opened simultaneously.

The whole experience was reminiscent of the atmosphere in an air raid during the last war, except that the sound of dropping bombs and the fear of possible danger to life and property were lacking.

Cannon-Cracker 'Bombs' And Smokepots Continue German War Maneuvers

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—Cannon-cracker "bombs" and smokepots gave the German capital a realistic imitation of an enemy air raid today as Germany's newly created air fleet staged a spectacular maneuver.

Shortly after 9 a. m., six bombing planes swooped over the Kreuzberg district, south of the city's center, where residents were warned by radio to the danger zone or, if unable to get out of harm's way, to stay indoors out of harm's way. Even a cannon cracker lasted at moments.

The imitation bombs were dropped into big piles of dirt in the streets of the district. Smokepots, released on the roofs of buildings, touched off as the planes passed overhead, indicating that these houses had been set on fire.

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Books Presented to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The College of Puget Sound in Tacoma recently received a gift of the private library of Jesse Leavenworth Ingersoll, constituting the largest gift of books ever received by the library of this college. Among the books are volumes in general science, biology, geology, astronomy.

Reserve System Head Warns Against Piling on More Fuel To Discussion of Inflation

Says Fuse Is All Laid in Gold Store for Wild Currency Ride—Wants All Banks in Reserve System—Says Budget Ultimately Balanced

Special from The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—A good old-fashioned country-store, cracker-box discussion of "money and the capitalist system" featured the final testimony of Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, with the inquisitive House Banking and Currency Committee today.

Everybody had a good time. Topics ranged from why banks lend money, and what causes depressions to the buyer-creditor relationship and other matters, and in the process the committee learned a good deal through bored experts of the Reserve Board who have had a big part in shaping the New Deal. Mr. Eccles on the stand, "the House committee were noted covertly glancing at their watches.

By the time it was all over Mr. Eccles had given an expression of opinion on a number of important points, and indicated clearly his halfway position in the present Washington setup, as a sort of "radical" banker, and "conservative" new dealer.

Warns Against Inflation

He declared that the budget ought to be balanced—in time; that banks are worth their cost; that no more fuel should be thrown on the inflation fire; and that all nonmember banks should be in the Reserve System.

Mr. Eccles lounged in a comfortable chair in the well of the committee room, while committee members, gathered from all sections of America, and representing all sections of views on finance, sat in a semicircular jury above him and took turns asking him about the capitalist system. The treasury expert talked easily and frankly.

Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D) of Maryland started it all. "Prosperity is based on debt," he declared; in effect "You can't have prosperity if you don't have debt; when you pay back debt, you destroy credit itself?"

No Debts, No Business

"It is true that money is created by bank credit, and is extinguished by payment of bank credit," agreed Mr. Eccles.

"Well, then, when bank debts are all paid off you wouldn't have money to do business with," objected Mr. Goldsborough.

"That's right."

"We can't ever have real prosperity where currency is based on Government bonds," continued Mr. Goldsborough. "It's only possible to have a deferred depression."

Mr. Eccles took a deep breath and began explaining. Up to a point it seemed he agreed with his questioner. Currency is based in part on debt, and "if the process of debt goes under way it is more or less self-generating." This had happened before.

Budgetary Deficit Offset

"The compensating element to offset it," he said, "is a budgetary deficit. Without it, when a community's volume of money is rapidly contracting its unemployment is apt to be increasing. Therefore the money system and the tax system have to be worked in with the banking system as the compensating agency."

Rep. O. H. Cross (D) of Texas took up the problem. "Is debt a good thing?" he wanted to know. "I can't figure it out."

"Oh, the budget has got to be balanced—over a period of time; you can't do it in a year," said Mr. Eccles.

Money which is created as a result of debt, he said, is not over 10 per cent of the debts of the country.

"A whole system of capitalism is built up on the basis of the debtor-creditor relationship—we haven't taken people out of the bondage of debt by changing the banking system."

One Way to Inflation

"The Government could issue money to pay all debts off?" suggested Representative Thomas F. Ford (D) of California.

Mr. Eccles thought this over. Finally he declared it would create inflation.

"What we need is more real money and less pocket-book money," remarked Mr. Cross emphatically.

Mr. Eccles took a new slant. "The debt can never be supported if the national income isn't large enough," he said. "The trouble was that our national income was cut in half and the debt was going in that direction through bankruptcy and foreclosure."

Wants All Banks in Reserve

Substituting currency for Government bonds as a basis for the debt structure made way for inflation.

"You've got enough excess reserves now," he added, referring to the $2,000,000,000 now in the Treasury, "to give you a supply of it, to work it."

Mr. Williams spoiled the happy discussion by interjecting a question on a specific problem. Did Mr. Eccles want non-member state banks in the Reserve System?

Mr. Eccles was emphatic. He did. "The whole theory of money and credit can not be carried out so long as you have a large and substantial part of your Federal Reserve System outside," he said.

Thirty Injured in Riots Of Negroes in Harlem

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—After a night of riot and bedlam marked by shouting, hundreds of police tonight restored a semblance of order today to Harlem, the vast Negro district.

Ten persons were shot in the outbreak. White boosted patrolled the streets with Negro marauders. More than 100 whites and Negroes, many of them radical agitators who seized the opportunity for propaganda purposes, were in cells, awaiting arraignment in Harlem and Washington Heights courts during the day.

At least 30 persons were injured in the rioting. Two Negro rioters were in serious condition in Harlem Hospital.

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BOSTON

War-Torn Kiangsi Recovering From Plunderers

Both Communist and 'White' troops laid heavy hand on populace, Monitor writer finds. Rich fled to summit of rocks. Soviet Bank now gaunt shadow.

Kiangsi Province in China presents a laboratory of social and political readjustment following the recent ejection of the Communist regime by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A Monitor correspondent visits the area and describes his experiences in a series of articles, of which this is the fourth. The next will appear in the near future.

By Randall Gould

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANCHENG, Kiangsi, China—Southward ever farther into the recently regained Communist areas of Kiangsi, the roads have grown progressively newer and bumpier, with the result that my arrival in Nancheng and finally in the "farthest-south" city of Ningtu, which was in Communist hands only last November, found me thoroughly bruised and weary but still able to savor a mountainous section of China quite new to me.

This is the type of country often shown upon pictured scrolls of high jagged mountains, rocky cliffs, and grouped or lonely pines. Visitors who stick to the coastal treaty ports such as Shanghai cannot believe such areas exist, but they do, over large territories.

One of Ningtu's show places is what used to be the home of the wealthiest resident. It looks as though an earthquake had struck it—walls ripped and torn, penciled Communist slogans still to be read if one reads Chinese:

"Down with the imperialists!"

"White soldiers, join the Reds and get something to eat!"

"Improve the people's condition!"

There is a Government sign in front of the house, explaining that the Communists deliberately wrecked the house in token of their feeling toward the idle rich.

Deserted Soviet Bank

One building was the Soviet bank, but now it has no money inside, or anything else. The former magistrate's office has been very thoroughly wrecked. Of special interest was a building where, because of the National Government's effective blockade against salt, the Communists had ingeniously extricated salt by a baking and steaming process in which dried mud bricks were made to yield saltpeter, and this in turn was resolved into edible salt.

The people appeared to be going about their businesses quietly and with reviving prosperity, but Ningtu was chiefly of interest because of its recent harsh experiences rather than because reconstruction efforts have as yet reached in to any great extent. From a population of over 20,000 the inhabitants dropped to 8000, due to deaths and flight. Ningtu was in the hands of the Communists several times and their last evacuation was on Oct. 27 of last year.

Grim as is the story of the Tsui Wei peak, it is worth recounting to show what can still happen in a supposedly modern world. The mountain is worth a visit for its beauty, but the siege which took place there will give it a place in Chinese history.

Siege of Tsui Wei Peak

Tsui Wei, which bursts startlingly on the view as one walks a winding path after motoring 10 minutes out of the city of Ningtu, is a shaft of solid rock springing up sheer from surrounding gentle slopes to a height of 500 to 1000 feet over the adjacent hills, according to the point of observation, and with a total elevation over the near-by plain of perhaps 2000 feet.

Here, in two sieges lasting nearly two years, a refugee group initially numbering 500 suffered losses by various causes bringing the number down to 300 at the time of capture, when all were massacred or subsequently executed with the exception of three men who had escaped by descending 1060 feet down a rope 40 days before the "Reds" gained the top of the rock.

Accompanying our party was one of the three survivors—Tsung Tse-ven, now a schoolteacher in Shantung Province, who happened to be home on a visit at the time of my call. Mr. Tsung is young and very agile. Of the whole 300 who had been penned on top of the peak for seven months since the last visit of a relief party, only three were considered able to make the descent because the others were so weakened by hunger.

Grim Lesson to Government

The wealthy refugees had taken with them silver worth about $300,000—a vast fortune for this part of the world—along with more than 100 tons of food, all painfully dragged to the top of the peak by ropes and pulleys attached to two stout poles set at the lowest point of the plateau through weeks of preparation for a siege none dreamed could last so long.

As the months wore on it was decided an appeal for help must be sent out, and from supplies on hand the refugees fashioned a rope 1100 feet long, which by night was cast down the cliff. Only three were fit to attempt the descent. They made their way to Nanchang and told their story, but relief could not get through in time.

Grim drama and pathetic, this story, and not pleasant reading. But it furnishes an illustration of why China's National Government feels that despite hard times throughout the country, money must be spent in Kiangsi not only to insure future peace but to make it a true model province.

Communist Relics

Nancheng, which I visited on my way south, is a picturesque old walled city with surrounding blockhouses like tiny castles high upon mountain crags. It was held by the Communist forces of Kiangsi for about one week, in 1931.

It suffered little loss except for supplies, apparently. The changing over of Nancheng from one jurisdiction to another seems to have been a most gentlemanly affair. The Government troops finally got out when convinced that the Communists had mustered an overwhelming force quite competent to whip them if matters came to an issue.

After a few days of occupation, the Communists learned that the Government was coming back with modern artillery against which medieval city walls would be scant protection, so they left in short order.

Military officials here, while refusing to permit any photography, exhibited a considerable quantity of Communist relics, including files of Communist newspapers published in the ex-capital at Juikin, and containing some excellent cartoons. One of international interest depicts a German swastika sprouting hands which held daggers, pistols and bombs, while there were also Communist seals bearing hammer and sickle, and coins with the same emblem.

Skipping the Republic

It was notable that the Communist currency was dated by what the Chinese characters called "standard calendar." Most of them, that is, were stamped with the date 1933 in Chinese. So the atheistic Communists dated back to the beginning of the Christian era in preference to following the regular Chinese calendar of the Republic, which now dates back to the Chinese revolution of 1911!

On the way by bus from Nanchang to Nancheng, two rivers were crossed by ferry barges. Bridges are under construction at both points and we were told that the larger, across the Fu River, will be 500 meters in length, costing $350,000 and carrying the extension of the Chekiang Railway to give a rail link-up to Shanghai.

An interesting side trip from Nancheng is that to the Yao Tsen Welfare Center, open only four months at the time of my call and accordingly less advanced than the Tsaotang center previously visited, but no less interesting.

Arriving at Lichwan, recaptured from Communist hands on Sept. 28, 1933, we viewed ruined buildings, heard how the populace had suffered and fled in the time since the first capture in June of 1932, and saw the Methodist Mission and other buildings which had suffered loss of woodwork at the hands of soldiers seeking firewood.

Then there was a three-mile hike over a narrow path to Kao Tsai Chao where the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union has been started as an interdenominational Christian enterprise.

"We felt that if Communism had any appeal, Christianity should have more," explained Eugene Turner of the Y. M. C. A., who was acting as executive secretary in place of George Shepherd. "So we felt that we had better get out into the ex-Communist districts and aid rehabilitation."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Where Communists Left Mark on Kiangsi

Results of Civil Warfare Are Shown at Upper Left, a Devastated Area in Ningtu. Right—Tsui Wei Peak, Where 500 Wealthy Chinese Fled for Safety. Below—Peaceful Houses and Pool Outside Nanfeng City Wall, With Blockhouses on Hill Behind.

Barcelona's Stamp Exchange Draws High and Low to Trade

Chauffeurs Dicker With Bankers for Rare Issues in Plaza Francisco Macia—Values Shift Like Those of Money and Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Chief and office boy may meet here on level terms on Sundays and holidays—if they are stamp collectors.

This city is believed to be the only one in the world which has a regular open-air fair for philatelists. It is known as the Bolsa de Sellos, or Stamp Exchange.

Bankers and cooks, merchants and bricklayers meet in the Plaza Francisco Macia where the mart is held, to exchange, buy or sell stamps to priests and chauffeurs, colonels and students as the case may be. Every class is represented here.

Stamps as Securities

The postage stamp to these fans represents a definite value like a dollar bill. Hence the name given to the foregathering attended by a few hundred is Exchange, not mart.

The value of a stamp may fluctuate like that of any other security. There are collections which absorb the whole of the savings of their owners. Many hundreds of persons derive a livelihood from the profits to be made out of stamp collecting.

Others devote all their spare time to this hobby, in the hope, perhaps, of discovering a treasure—such as a Bâle Dove of 1845, worth $1000 if not perforated, or another of the year 1850, also a Swiss issue, valued at about three times this figure.

Concocted Issues

Some of the smaller states have of late years realized how easy money can be made out of special issues, and have released issue after issue upon the market. Millionaire philatelic merchants arrange with postal authorities to buy up the bulk of issues launched to celebrate centenary anniversaries. From the sale of these to collectors they derive enormous profits.

Others, with connections behind the scenes, arrange for the printing of errors on a few sheets or the reversal of an effigy on a few hundred stamps which fetch a big price.

In some respects, stamp collecting has thus outlived its utility, but it is an undeniable fact that for untold thousands it has brought not only pleasure and profit but a contact with outside countries which other means could hardly establish so easily.

Forest Officer Changes Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—C. L. Forsling, director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, has been appointed director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, in western North Carolina, to succeed E. H. Frothingham, who, at his own request, will be assigned to special agricultural research.

Lancashire Idle 1000 Strong Go Back to Farming

Quakers Continue Work Lord Nuffield Began at Upholland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—One thousand jobless in Lancashire and South Wales are going "back to the land" in an endeavor to give a lead to the solution of present-day economic problems.

To help them, the Order of Friends, which includes several English Quakers, has completed the purchase of Parbold Hall and farm, comprising 250 acres, and Houghwood Farm, comprising 20 acres, at Billinge, Lancashire, and it is proposed to place 500 jobless men on the land.

This has been made possible by a gift of £30,000 from Lord Nuffield, motor magnate, following the order's successful "back-to-the-land" scheme which they started in a small way some 18 months ago at Upholland, Lancashire.

Under the entire scheme, various departments of work, such as tailoring, boot repairing and dairy farming, will be centralized, but the land will be cultivated and farming activities undertaken by selected men. A system of barter in terms of hours worked is the chief factor in this practical step toward a solution of the jobless problem.

Similar activities are being undertaken by the order in South Wales, where it is also proposed to place 500 jobless men on the land.

New Jersey Bans Betting

TRENTON, N. J., March 20 (AP)—A resolution to amend the State Constitution to permit pari-mutuel betting on horse racing was defeated in the Assembly yesterday, 26 to 27.

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Italy's Activities in Ethiopia Held Partly Competitive Moves To Meet Recent Japanese Drive

Nippon's Successful Invasion of Eastern Africa Concerns Not Only Rome but Moscow—No Political Purpose Believed to Be Impelling Japanese Plans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Evidence is accumulating that Japan is acquiring a predominant share of the imports into Ethiopia.

Hitherto such trade as Ethiopia has carried on has been almost entirely with European countries, their colonies, and the United States. There is comparatively little of it—the latest available statistics give total imports in round numbers as £750,000 and exports as £500,000. But the successful Japanese invasion of this market is a fresh pointer to the fact that where the factor of price is a paramount consideration, European goods cannot today compete with Japanese goods on equal terms.

In African colonial territories, goods made by the paramount power are assured of preferential treatment. But in Ethiopia, which is an independent state and has no manufactures, there is no incentive to favor one country more than another. Import duties are the same for all—10 per cent ad valorem. Recently, the Moscow Pravda stated that Ethiopia was granting special facilities to Japanese imports. But this would bring such serious political repercussions that the allegation found responsible circles frankly incredulous. Actually the paramount consideration is that of price. Ethiopia, having very little ready money, buys in the cheapest market. Japanese goods, particularly cotton piece goods, being far cheaper than those of their competitors, are therefore making rapid headway.

Extent Unknown

The exact extent of Japan's hold on Ethiopian markets cannot be accurately stated. The Ethiopian Government issues no statistics. In the Japanese trade returns, Ethiopia is lumped together with a number of other countries because the volume of business is insufficient to warrant individual treatment. But Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, when taking up his post as Ambassador in Rome last January, admitted that Japan is now marketing large quantities of goods in Ethiopia. He attributed this to trade barriers and currency difficulties which prevented these goods from being marketed elsewhere. The trade, he said, is mainly in the hands of middlemen, principally Jews, who are buying up the surplus goods of manufacturers and planting them wherever there seems to be an opening for them.

Whoever is actually doing the business, it is understood that Japan has recently found it desirable to appoint a permanent commercial representative at Addis Abeba.

Alongside the undoubted fact of Japanese commercial penetration, many rumors have been current of Nipponese political activity in the one wholly independent African kingdom. Thus, about a year ago, in January, 1934, it was stated that Emperor Haile Selassie's nephew was to marry a Japanese lady of distinguished parentage. The idea, if it was ever seriously entertained, came to nothing. In explaining why the plan had fallen through, the Japanese paper, Nichi Nichi, mentioned objections on the part of Italy. It is at any rate certain that Signor Benito Mussolini looks with disfavor on Japanese activities in this part of the world.

Cotton Growing?

Cotton cultivation is Italy's excuse recently cited from Geneva for its activity in East Africa.

Concessions for the growing of cotton in the zone of influence claimed by Rome are said to be the real reason for the armed forces sent to that district by the Italian Government.

The further explanation is that Italy intends to avoid war but has its bristling troops on the ground to scare the Ethiopian Government into granting the much-desired concessions, not only for cotton growing, but also for that new railroad joining Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, which must pass through western Abyssinia. Such an enterprise must be guarded both during construction and subsequently. And it is said that the troops already sent from Italy are none too many for the purpose.

It seems quite possible that the "free hand in Abyssinia," said to have been granted by Foreign Minister Laval to Premier Mussolini as one price for the co-operative understanding between France and Italy, might well be limited to allowing Rome to force such concessions. It scarcely seemed likely that France would wink at Italy's making a real war against Ethiopia.

The fact that Japan has been reported as seeking cotton concessions in Italy might be another reason for Rome's present activity in East Africa. Japanese commercial competition is also said to be especially distasteful to Italy because both aim at cheap markets for their goods.

Other Rumors

Reports have been in circulation that the Japanese are seeking concessions to grow both opium and cotton in Ethiopia. The opium concession story was brought to the notice of the League Opium Advisory Committee as long ago as November, 1933, and elicited an official statement from the Japanese delegate that the plan existed but was the work of "an adventurer" who had gone to Addis Abeba with a Japanese commercial mission and who had no governmental support. The Ethiopian Government, for its part, stated that though the possibility of a lease of land had been entertained, there was never any question of growing opium on it as this was contrary to treaties signed by Ethiopia.

Actually, there is no reason to suppose that Japan has anything to gain by taking up land in Ethiopia. So far as opium is concerned, there is no need to look further afield than Manchuria where the acreage under poppy has, according to reliable accounts, been greatly increased since the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government under Japanese auspices.

As for cotton, some authorities hold that the climate of Ethiopia does not lend itself particularly to the cultivation of this crop on a large scale. Moreover, the cost of transport to the coast would be excessive. At present, about 80 per cent of Ethiopia's overseas exports go through Djibouti in French Somaliland. Railway freights are high and the service scanty. The line is often washed away during the rainy season and engineering difficulties are such that it would be hard to cater for really heavy traffic without a prohibitively heavy expenditure on improving the permanent way.

"Remote Control"

Nevertheless, it is probable that when and if the time comes to develop the latent commercial and agricultural possibilities of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie will gladly avail himself of Japanese help, if only for the same reason that prompted him some years ago to offer the concession for a dam on Lake Tana to the J. G. White Corporation of New York. Japan, like the United States, is too far away to exert overwhelming political pressure on Ethiopia, as can be done by Great Britain, France and Italy, through whose possessions lies Ethiopia's only contact with the outside world. Moreover, these three states are in agreement on dividing the country into spheres of economic influence—to the undisguised indignation of the Ethiopians.

The Ethiopian Government is quite alive to the advantages of restricting the economic penetration of its three great neighbors within the narrowest possible limits.

At present, Italy is the most active of the three in this direction just as Italy is also naturally the foremost in criticizing Japan's present interest in Ethiopia. Only a week or so ago (Feb. 27 to be exact) the Ethiopian Minister in Rome found it necessary to deny on behalf of his Government, that the Belgian instructors of the Ethiopian army were about to be replaced by a Japanese military mission. The rumor is typical of many that have gained credence in Italy, particularly since the dispute with Ethiopia, over the wells of Ualual.

Russia Chimes In

Recently Russia has joined Italy in denouncing Japan's alleged designs on Ethiopia. In February, Pravda published a story in which Germany was stated to be trying to play the part of honest broker to bring the Asiatic and African Empires together. Apart from the fact that the U. S. S. R. is not on the best of terms with either Japan or Germany there does not appear much to justify this theory. Germany today exercises no political influence in Ethiopian affairs. Economically, Germany and Japan are to some extent rivals for the Ethiopian market. Political isolation certainly makes strange bedfellows, but though there is admiration in Japan for the German military machine, it is hard to believe there can be close political collaboration in Africa or elsewhere, between the power whose present slogan is "Asia for the Asiatics," and the one in which originated the idea of a "Yellow Peril," and the theory of Nordic race superiority.

Altogether, there does not seem much evidence to justify the widely circulating stories that Japan has any political designs in Ethiopia. The facts of geography are in themselves almost sufficient refutation. But there can be no doubt whatever of Japan's commercial activity in this region. Nevertheless, the amount of trade is at present small and the prospects of increasing it are comparatively meager. It is therefore to be regarded as improbable that the well-informed officials of the European chancelleries are spending sleepless nights over the matter.

Breslau's Town Hall Saved by Steel Rods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Breslau, Ger.

BRESLAU'S 600-year-old town hall is being fastened together by steel rods to insure its safety.

Recent examination revealed the need for structural supports, and iron screws, 60 feet long, have been inserted under the floor of the first story, from north to south. The end screw is fixed into steel plates let into the walls.

French Protest On Reich Arming Going to Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

their utmost during the forthcoming talks at Berlin to persuade Germany to enter an All-European peace system.

They expect to succeed but if they fail, little doubt is felt here that an anti-German bloc is inevitable and that Britain will inevitably be in it.

Flandin Sees Duty Facing France With Germany's Rearming

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin told the Senate today France must be "vigilant" in the face of a rearmed Germany.

The Premier declared he had "complete confidence in the country's fighting strength" and gave the crowded house a picture of the nation's air, land and sea forces.

"Our soldiers," he declared, "would be filled with the same spirit of sacrifice in case of an emergency as they were in 1914."

Replying to friendly interpellation designed to give a vote of confidence, the Premier said that German rearmament "imposes upon us the duty to be vigilant as was stated in the British White Book.

"The facts made known about German rearmament have existed for a long time. We were informed, and figures we were given were even smaller than reality."

"Shall we resign ourselves to German re-armament?" the Premier asked. "Shall we resign ourselves to what would be bankruptcy of the Disarmament Conference?

"France intends to continue her disarmament efforts through pacts of mutual guarantees for security."

M. Flandin defended the lengthening of French military service by decree as a quicker method "avoiding long debate." He justified keeping the army at its old strength because of unsettled conditions, and declared "if our concern was legitimate March 15, how much more so it ought to be since the proclamation of obligatory service in Germany."

"If the conception of Hitler's proclamation were accepted by the world," the Premier continued, "it would mark the destruction of peace founded on the League of Nations."

The Premier rejected the idea that Reichsführer Hitler was spurred to action by the British White Book, saying "Germany's 12 army corps and 36 divisions already existed. Moreover eight days earlier the official decision to create military aviation was made public."

Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies was thrown into an uproar when the Nationalist, Franklin Bouillon, sought immediate discussion on his demand for debate on the question of German rearmament.

Refused permission to speak because he was out of order, he tried to mount the speaker's rostrum but was dragged away by sergeants-at-arms amidst great clamor.

After resumption of the session he spoke again from his seat, declaring the debate was essential before Sunday when "the fate of peace will be at stake in Berlin," but he failed to get a date set for interpellation.

Russia Disappointed At 'Weakness' Shown In Note to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 20—Bitter disappointment at "the weakness" of the British note to Germany is expressed in Soviet circles.

The Government organ, Izvestia, declares that Germany has won the first round in the historical contest which will determine the question of peace or war in Europe. Izvestia remarks that Germany observes the direction given in the old German song that "gifts must be accepted with lance opposing lance."

The Soviet organ declares the British note must make a miserable impression everywhere. It considers Britain either wishes to divert the storm eastward or that Britain's weakness causes confusion in the face of war danger.

The ruling Communist Party organ, Pravda, in more outspoken fashion declares Sir John Simon's "friendly message" shows that "British imperialism is fulfilling with unprecedented fervency a policy supporting German Fascism at the expense of the cause of peace."

French Quote Versailles Pact

ARTICLES of the Treaty of Versailles on which France bases its appeal to the League against Germany's move for conscription are as follows:

Article II

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 164

. . . Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore, she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

Article 213

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting, if need be, by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

Reich's Early Return To League Doubted By Skeptics at Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 20—Early return of Germany to the League as a natural result of its new found military equality is canvassed here as a distinct possibility.

League circles are skeptical, although they would rejoice in the opportunity of making a fresh start in the organization of collective peace and of reviving the Disarmament Conference. They point out that nothing could be done while Germany felt itself humiliated by special restrictions. Against this view, however, is that of anti-German circles which would have welcomed Germany's return after the bargain had been struck but not on defiant Germany's own terms.

Reich Temperance Stressed in Denial Of Total Abstinence

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany stands strongly for temperance but cannot support total abstinence, is the conclusion suggested by the recent finding of the Reich Finance Court.

An application for exemption from taxation had been made by a prohibition organization, but the court decided that it was not a public utility within the meaning of the act and dismissed the appeal. It even went further and declared that the Third Reich had this in common with the Weimar Republic, that prohibition organizations must be considered positive nuisances, since they threatened to destroy the brewing industry, which was one of the most flourishing in this country.

The wording as well as the general tone of the verdict emphasizes that it has been made from economic considerations—"the possible complete destruction of a great and valuable industry" is the underlying thought.

As is well known, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler is a teetotaler, and this influence has certainly made itself felt among many of the younger members of the various organizations associated with National Socialism. The emphasis now laid upon sport accomplishments also results in reduction in the drinking of alcohol among German youth today.

Good-Neighbor Policy Offered by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

should be done in a hurry. Working on their side, too, is the fact that the Reichsführer and his diplomatic agents have neglected to inform Ambassador Dodd in Washington that the separate German-American treaty has been violated along with the treaty of Versailles. Diplomatic punctilio would thus defer an American reply until notification had been received, and the interval of waiting on etiquette is being usefully occupied here.

As to Rhine Forts

The German Embassy here last night issued a formal denial that the conscription edict affects parts of the Versailles Treaty demilitarizing the Rhineland. This was in answer to published reports that Rhineland fortification would begin.

Not a great deal of significance was attached to the denial, because it is generally considered that any blow to be struck by either Germany or France will be predominantly in the air, and that anti-aircraft fortifications on land should not be near the frontier, but scattered like men on a checker board, concentrated around cities, industrial centers, and railway junctions. There would thus be no motive to fortify the Rhine, and the infinitely costly French fortifications on its side of the frontier are regarded as to some extent outmoded.

Viewing such stark facts as these, the Administration is not loath to stand upon its outward policy of watchful waiting.

Columbus Used Book Of German Savant, Professor Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Christopher Columbus might never have discovered America but for the aid of a German astronomer, according to recent statements here.

This new theory is based upon the argument put forward by Prof. Ernst Zinner, director of the Bamberg Observatory, that the astronomical almanac which the explorer used was prepared by Johann Müller, a famous fifteenth century mathematician from Königsberg in Lower Franconia.

Dr. Müller adopted the Latin name of Regiomontanus, which appears in all his extant works, and Professor Zinner maintains that last October he discovered in the library of Sevilla Cathedral, in Spain, an almanac bearing this name, published in Venice in 1481, with marginal notes in a handwriting which he considers to be that of Columbus. The notes are dated November, 1482.

Regiomontanus's almanac, which was first published in 1477, superseded Zacuto's "Ephemeris," which, according to Portuguese theory, was used by Columbus. Professor Zinner is now making further researches to prove beyond doubt the claims of the German mathematician to this contribution to the discovery of the New World.

Negro College Building Dedicated in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Bethune-Cookman, Negro college, held a three-day program of ceremonies dedicating two new buildings, Faith Hall and Science Hall, built and equipped at a cost of more than $80,000.

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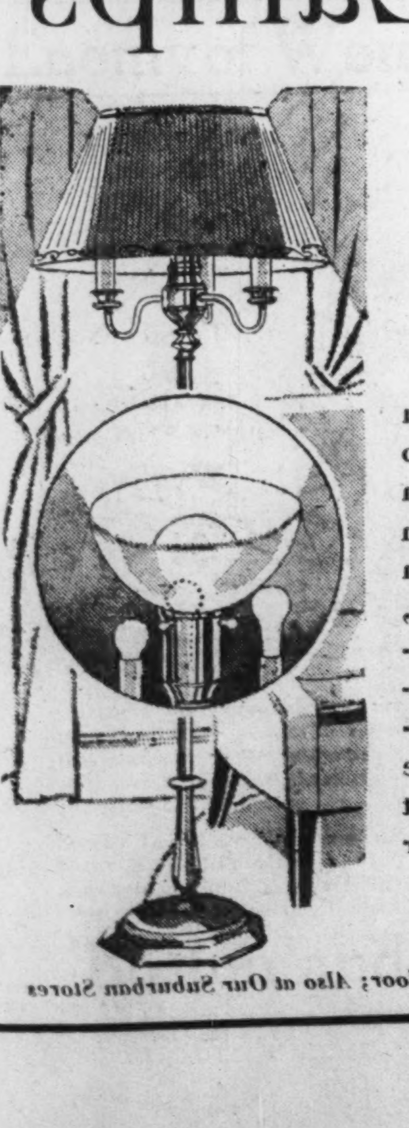

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Plan for Rail Rate-Making Substitutes Cost of Service For Present Competitive Basis

Price Engineering Offered as Supplementary Move to Co-ordination of All Transportation Under the I. C. C.—Hearing on Measure Promised

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—Revolutionary changes in the system of rate making for America's hard-pressed railroads have emerged here during recent weeks as a prominent feature in studies looking toward the solution of the general transportation problem.

Widespread support from insurance companies, banks and individual holders of railroad securities has followed the introduction of a bill by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, which provides for incorporation in the Interstate Commerce Act of a provision for the mandatory substitution of what is known as "price engineering" for existing methods of rate making.

The plan is proposed as a supplement to the co-ordination of all transportation including water, air and highway along with railroads under an expanded interstate commerce commission which is now before Congress backed by the Administration.

Improved Conditions

Supporters of the "price engineering" device claim that if it is adopted with equitable federal regulation of all carriers, the railroads will almost immediately begin to operate profitably and therefore free themselves at once from the threat of ultimate government ownership which is hovering over them.

A tentative promise of hearings by the House Interstate Commerce Committee early in April has been obtained and it is possible that the measure will become an integral part of the transportation co-ordination bill which the committee expects to take under consideration as soon as it has completed the utilities holding company bill now occupying its entire time and attention.

It is the contention of the sponsors that "price engineering" would fill in a gap in the bill which they claim does not in its present form propose a solution to the rate feature of the railroad problem.

Mandatory on I. C. C.

The plan contemplates eventual extension of price engineering to all transportation at such time as it shall be unified under one federal control agency. Specifically, the Fish bill would make it mandatory on the I. C. C. to use price engineering "in the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates both in regard to railroads at the present time and to any other form of transportation that may come under its jurisdiction in the future."

Its sponsors agree with most students of the problem that the primary cause of railroad troubles lies in the fact that it, a federally regulated industry, is in direct competition with highway and air systems not subject to rate control and shipping only partially regulated.

Hence the most important step is to bring all transportation under equal federal control. Next in importance, it is claimed, is the complete scrapping of what they term an obsolete method of rate determination based on such factors as "what the traffic will bear" and a return on capital investment.

Rigid Rate Formulas

In its place they would set up rigid rate formulas under which the rate for any commodity, passenger or freight, would be determined scientifically and uniformly. Rates would no longer be influenced by the value of the commodity or competitive factors. Having determined the cost per ton mile of operation at normal capacity over an average period, all rates would be calculated in terms of weight and distance.

While the result would be an increase in many rates for services which are allegedly now being performed at less than cost, it would also bring about a decrease in other rates now excessive. A total increase in railroad revenue running into many millions per year is predicted, while at the same time it is claimed the public would gain in having available uniform and fair rates based on the actual cost of the service rendered.

Mellon Firm's Part In Building Canal Told at Tax Inquiry

PITTSBURGH, March 19 (AP)—Criticism of the Mellon-controlled McClintic-Marshall Construction Company's part in building the Panama Canal was introduced today in the income tax hearing of Andrew W. Mellon. Over objections of Mr. Mellon's counsel, the Tax Appeals Board hearing this protest against a $3,089,000 assessment on his 1931 income, permitted part of a report by the late Gen. George W. Goethals to be read into the records.

F. R. Shearer, government counsel, said he introduced the evidence as having a bearing on the business reputation of McClintic-Marshall, which Mellon's witnesses have asserted was of the highest, and that it was the second largest structural steel fabricating concern in America.

Mr. Mellon owned 30 per cent of McClintic-Marshall and the Government is seeking to collect more than $1,000,000 income tax from him on the exchange of McClintic-Marshal's assets to Bethlehem Steel in 1931.

Ralph Pittinger, a certified public accountant, went on the stand shortly before the noon recess—the eighth witness of the hearing which now is in its fifth week.

Mr. Pittinger testified that he made out tax reports for the company from 1919 until 1931, and that in 1923 an outside appraisal company was engaged to revise the bookkeeping method.

Two-Horsepower Farm Units Sell High

Mules at Columbia, Tenn., Await the Auctioneer's Hammer

Canada's Tariff On Motors Stirs Investigation

Protection Said to Amount to Virtual Embargo Against Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 20—The "high cost" of motorcars in Canada as compared with those in the United States is the next thing to be "investigated" in the Government's house-cleaning program.

Through Edgar N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, the tariff board has received instructions to study the price-spread between manufacturer and consumer, particularly in regard to the disparity between prices of similar cars in the two countries, and to what extent this is due to customs and excise duties.

"The question is giving the Government grave concern," said Mr. Rhodes.

Buyers of cars have been "concerned" for many years. They have never become reconciled to the need of paying 30 to 60 per cent more than their American neighbors pay across the border. They have never become convinced that the arguments of Canadian manufacturers as to their higher costs and lower production and the advantages of supporting home industry were entirely sound. They know that if the "protection" were removed they would pay only $1000 for that $1500 car, and only $750 for that $1000 car.

The tariff wall has been raised so high as to constitute a virtual embargo. In 1930, when the duty was about half wat it is at present, 33,834 cars, valued at $28,000,000, were imported into Canada, whereas last year only 1234 cars, valued at $776,800, came in under the general tariff. Yet Canadians continue to buy cars irrespective of business conditions and prices.

The protection is applied as follows:

On cars up to $1200, 20 per cent duty, plus 5 per cent excise tax on duty paid value, plus 6 per cent sales tax—totaling around 33 per cent.

Cars from $1200 to $2100, 30 per cent duty, plus from 5 to 10 per cent excise, plus 6 per cent sales tax—totaling around 50 per cent.

On high-priced cars, 40 per cent duty, plus the excise and sales taxes—totaling around 60 per cent ad valorem.

The manufacturers appear to be taking full advantage of this protection. A Ford car, for instance, would cost only about $8 more if bought in the United States and imported into Canada than a similar car bought here. The $8, plus the advantage of seeing what you are buying, seem to be sufficient to turn the trick for the domestic industry.

Farmers Agree Hog Plan Needs Change

(Continued from Page 1)

tive machinery, with committees of farmers in practically every county of the grain and livestock-producing areas, and contacts with individual farmers throughout a vast section of the United States. A simpler system is needed."

Under the plan now in use, the hogs a farmer had in 1932 and in 1933 are averaged, and the figure resulting is taken as his base production. He is paid for reducing from that amount.

The base figure thus attaches to the farmer rather than to the farm, as with wheat and cotton. If the farmer moves away and leaves no records, his successor is hampered. For instance, a man here who last year bought a farm not far from Chicago, was not allowed by the committee there to get any benefit payments on his hogs.

Lost by Technicality

Several tenants had occupied the place during the base years and had kept no available count, if any, of their hogs. The new owner was not able to establish a figure for 1932 and 1933.

Lately when he sold 20 head of hogs, he estimated that he had practically had to pay the processing tax of $2.25 a hundredweight, totaling over $100 for his lot. Of course there is argument over how much of this tax the producer pays. Anyway he had to pay some of it.

Such episodes may be uncommon, but they illustrate the difficulties of the system to which Mr. Smith referred. The farmer who happened to be raising a lot of hogs or a good deal of corn in 1932 and 1933 was fortunate in having a generous base to calculate from. If he chanced to have tapered off those two years on corn and hogs, his base is smaller and his benefit payments from the Government are correspondingly reduced.

Another recent farm purchaser here reports buying a place where the hog production ran high in the base years. The check for over $700 he received from the Government last year was sufficient to turn the year from failure to success.

As a substitute for the prevailing system for hog control, Mr. Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association has given Congress, with the indorsement of the National Agricultural Conference, what is virtually a new plan of farm relief for the livestock industry.

It purposes to discourage overproduction by putting up the prices of feed high enough to make it unprofitable to raise an excess of livestock. It would hoist the prices of corn, barley and the grain sorghums by sufficiently large processing taxes and by acreage restriction. Another phase of the plan is the extension of processing taxes to cattle, sheep and manufactured milk, butter or cheese.

Because of the opposition it is doubtful whether this plan will get through Congress.

Seminar in Mexico Attracts Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—A new insight into the lives and problems of the people of Mexico is being sought by students who are registering now for the tenth annual seminar held in Mexico under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, of which Hubert C. Herring is executive director.

The students will spend three weeks in Cuernavaca and Mexico City, beginning on July 3. There they will hear lectures, take part in round-table discussions and make various field trips.

More than a thousand Americans during the past decade have gained a better understanding of Mexican history, economics, art, archaeology and international relations, through joining in the work of the seminar. But recent developments make it of increasing importance, Mr. Herring believes, and he hopes an increasing number of citizens of the United States will take advantage of the opportunity offered to gain a clearer insight into present-day conditions in the neighboring republic.

Montgomery Ward Profits

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reports net profit for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31 of $9,161,054, equal to $1.72 a share on the common stock, compared with $2,227,957, or 13 cents a share in the previous 12 months. Sewell L. Avery, president, in his report to shareholders, said net sales for the period totaled $249,805,721. "With the exception of 1929, this was the highest volume for any year in the company's history," he stated.

Tennessee Mules Sell Highest Since Boom 16 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Mule power in unmeasured kilowatts was on sale here recently when buyers came from six states for the opening of the South's largest mule market.

More than 1500 of the long-eared animals so important in Dixie cotton fields and tobacco patches were haltered about the public square for sale to the highest bidders. Prices were the best they have been since 1919, and that was the boom year of mule history. Average mule pairs were selling for $300. Some brought $500. In 1919 prices went as high as $1175 a pair.

Every Monday morning from now until planting begins in April will be "mule day" in Columbia. But "first Mondays" will be the busiest days. It is then that trading is always the liveliest and auctioneers the hoarsest.

Dealers estimate that 10,000 mules will be sold on the Columbia market before April. Because of the limestone that underlies the soil of the State, they declare, Tennessee mules are the best in the world. For young mules like young chickens need plenty of lime in their diet. Also, they assure, machinery will never usurp the mule's place in the fields of the South.

Louis Wiley

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, who passed on today, was one of the nation's best known newspaper executives. He had been associated with the Times since 1896 and had been its business manager since 1906. He started as a reporter in upstate New York.

He was unmarried. Mr. Wiley had been honored with decorations by several Europea.. governments and numbered among his friends many figures high in American politics and journalism.

Less than two months ago the Society of the Genesee, which he founded, celebrated jointly its thirty-sixth annual dinner and the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Wiley's entrance into journalism.

On that occasion President Roosevelt wrote, in part, "The society, founded by you so many years ago, has made noteworthy progress during its existence. Your organization has gone a long way in enriching and bettering the social and economic life of the people of the Genesee Society."

Midwest Farmers Organize Move To Enlarge Markets

Hope to Do This in Part by Finding New Uses for Farm Products

CHICAGO, March 20—A farm produce-marketing association here has come forward with a new-old enterprise for solving the farm problem.

The Farmers' Elevators National Research Bureau is new because it received its incorporation papers only last week. But the idea itself is old because the bureau states as its chief purpose the developing of new markets and new uses for agricultural products, and this is something that the agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, Henry Ford and others have been working on for a good while.

The research bureau is the child of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association. Members of this association say, it represents farmer-stockholders and patrons of grain elevators in 10 midwestern states. Critics of the organization claim it is a spokesman for the Chicago Board of Trade and commission merchants who are opposed to co-operative marketing, the AAA program and all it implies.

The bureau's function, as stated by Homer B. Grommon, president of the Illinois Farmer Grain Dealers' Association, is to show how new markets can be developed for the products of the farm, and why controlled production, in the opinion of some economists, cannot bring prosperity.

"We are opposed to the doctrine of price raising by scarcity," said Mr. Grommon. "Instead of limiting farm production, efforts should be directed toward developing markets, we believe. It is only by producing a surplus that any business can thrive. Profit comes only after you have sold enough to cover overhead. Increased production with lower prices means expanded buying power for the consumer.

"The farther the family budget can be stretched, the more things can be bought, the more people can be put to work, and thus the buying power of the country will be increased."

SERA Builds San Francisco But It's Only in Miniature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—SERA workers here are preparing a huge pictorial model of the San Francisco metropolitan area. The project is sponsored by the East Bay Regional Park District, and will show existing, proposed and recommended parkways, arterials, transportation, recreation centers, bayshore development, industries, and railroads.

Architects, artists, sculptors, mechanics, and various craftsmen are being employed in its construction. Work-relief is furnished to about 70 persons at a wage cost of $5064.

Old English Dance Revival Ousts Jazz and Fox-Trotting

In Hampshire the People, Young and Old, Are Crowding to Bursledon Village Where 'Merrie England' Returns to Tunes of Three-Man Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURSLEDON, Eng.—Even pelting rain and a full gale of wind cannot stop the people of Hampshire from crowding to this village to take part in the old English dances which have been revived here.

This was conclusively proved recently when in spite of very bad weather nearly 200 dancers took part in a program of 50 old-fashioned dances.

This quiet little village has brought "Merrie England" back to popularity. Not so long ago the village lads were fox-trotting and jazz-dancing. But there seemed to be no "pep" in the village; it was too quiet.

It was then that Mr. Maurice Bachelor, local resident, decided to bring in the joyful dances of old.

And now not only do the villagers crowd into the local hall to dance, but char-à-banc loads come from near-by large towns.

At the most recent "extra special old-fashioned dance carnival" there were many dances which most folk had not even heard about. And they were all danced to the music of a three-man band.

One or two of the villagers still remember some of the really old-fashioned dances, taught by their grandmothers and handed down to their children. Then the knowledge is pooled and the young fox-trotters are taught the dances.

The music is arranged by the village pianist. When he is not playing the piano he is the local postman. It's rumored that he lightens his daily round by dancing down some of the quieter roads.

At the dances, anyway, the youngsters get plenty of fun. After the final dance there is a confetti battle. The last great battle used up a hundredweight of confetti, some 800 bags full.

State Bill to Oust Mayor Opposed in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 20—Directors of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce are on record as opposed to the bill now before the State Senate to remove Mayor William N. McNair from office. The measure already has passed the House.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without flowers.
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
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Boston
Interest Begins APR. 10

WHAT does a husband know about FOOD BILLS?

A little chat with your Doctor of Family Finances that may give you a tip

"Ever ask your husband if he knows the price of canned peas—butter—spinach—milk? Well, I can tell you—he doesn't. Yet he's the fellow who gives you a set allowance every week—and you're supposed to be the manager of the home.

"And that isn't all—but I don't mean to start a war. I think if you'll take me into your confidence—you and I together can show your husband some things about handling the money—and saving a good deal more than he does.

"I've had this experience—dealing with many scores of cases—that after a wife becomes expert in home money management—and both husband and wife have taken personal allowances—there's more money left for the bank—and the bills are paid on time. Write me personally and together I'll wager we can put a money management program to work in your home that will win friend husband hands down. Your letter will not subject you to solicitation of any kind."

Your Doctor of Family Finances

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Household loans money to families in amounts of $30 to $300. 171 offices in 114 principal cities

FREE—new-type budget calculator—"Money Management for Households." Mail this coupon to
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will not rub off —proved by test
HANDY TUBES 10¢ & 25¢
CARBONA SHOE WHITENER
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• When you are out of, or extra busy, or the kitchen's hot, or unexpected guests drop in, you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash the world's best emergency ration—a glorious, hot meal, inexpensive and ready in four minutes. It's different from any other hash—except the finest home-made kind. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
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BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Have You Tried Spanish Cake?
IT'S DIFFERENT AND DELICIOUS
BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK
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A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
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CHOICE
A FULL QUART 20¢ (Plus bottle deposit)
THAT word "choice" has special significance when applied to CLICQUOT CLUB. . . . It means, first of all, that quality ginger ale, made from choice Jamaica ginger . . . aged with selected ingredients . . . blended with a natural water drawn from rock sources deep underground.
It means also that CLICQUOT CLUB is the choice of innumerable people . . . because it combines honest quality with honest quantity in full quart and full-pint bottles. . . Try CLICQUOT CLUB Golden for a rich ginger taste; CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry for tangy refreshment. (Pale Dry is also available in hotel and club sizes.)
Clicquot Club GOLDEN
The Vintage Ginger Ale

A False Witness Was Stoned Instead of the Accused
A requirement of the Mosaic law often subjected the witness to punishment instead of the accused. A false witness received the same sentence which he endeavored to bring upon the prisoner. This is but one of the thousands of interesting facts in the
New Analytical Bible
Monitor Readers

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Those Hockey Playoffs Again

WILL history repeat the Stanley Cup results of two years ago? If it does, it will prove to the governors of the National Hockey League that, while the playoffs may make money, they do not establish champions. These are two questions of great interest to the hockey fan. Two years ago Boston and Toronto engaged in a fierce five-game series for the league title. Four of the games went overtime, and the deciding affair lasted into the wee hours of the morning, finishing in the 165th minute of overtime. That series so taxed both teams that the winner—Toronto—had little fight left, and fell an easy prey to the New York Rangers in the following series for the Stanley Cup. Meanwhile, Rangers, as is the case this season, finished third, and played Canadiens in a wide-open scoring series in which bodychecking took no part. Montreal and Detroit were the second-place teams that year, and they bumped each other enough to weaken the latter for the Rangers in the next series. And so Rangers came up from third place to defeat the Leafs for the Stanley Cup and the world's championship.

Similar Situation in Prospect This Year

Again a similar situation is in prospect. Bruins and Toronto are the first-place teams, and will play off for the league title in a three-out-of-five-game series, and, even though they cannot but be mindful of the past experience of a bruising series, neither team can afford to do otherwise than go at it hammer and tongs again. Failure to do so will be too perceptible to the ones acquainted with the rugged style of the two teams. Rangers and Canadiens will again be clashing in one of those free-skating affairs, while Montreal and Chicago, the second-place teams, will have little opportunity to bump lustily. Rangers or Canadiens should come through their series unscratched except for skating exercise, and therefore approach the following contests better conditioned in every way. And now the question is: Will Rangers or Canadiens profit by finishing third? Certainly no close student of the league teams this season can see either of them as the equal of Toronto, Boston, Montreal or Chicago. Also note this: Under present playoff conditions, first-place teams have succeeded in winning the Stanley Cup and the world's championship only twice in six years, second-place teams winning three times and third-place teams once.

The International League Situation

It is greatly to be regretted that the Cleveland-Syracuse game in the International Hockey League of last Sunday should have brought about such a situation as exists in that great organization today. Irrespective of the merits of the claims made by those affected by the result, the situation cannot be anything but detrimental to the game of professional hockey. If those who are sincerely interested in the future success of this great sport want to do all they can to advance its future, they will conduct a thorough investigation regarding every angle of the case and render a decision which will merit the commendation of the general public. The fact that the result of the game was bound to eliminate a team from the playoffs makes the situation all the more serious. It also leads to one more question whether playoffs are an asset or liability to professional hockey.

ADVANCE SHOWING
SPRING STYLES

The previous cut-outs of this smart sandal-tie pump is a shoe that you will wear this summer. The graceful heel gives it a smart look. Black, Brown, Kid, White Kidskin. $10.50

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Each season a style that will make her most attractive.

COLLE'S offers to you their service in: Haircutting, Finger Waving, Marcelling, 50c

And Permanent Waving $5.00 to $10.00
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New hats. Smart ideas. And the tingling excitement of new freshness and appeal invades our Millinery Department this Spring. We've assembled hat names you hear of everywhere—and some completely exclusive. All devoted to the idea that a hat isn't a hat unless it fits your face and flatters your clothes!

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Miss Pitt, Jr.
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Free Parking

Maine Association Springs a Surprise In Hockey Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—A combination of players representing the Maine association, scored a surprise victory yesterday evening in the first-round matches of the eastern hockey tournament for the National Amateur Athletic Union championship at Madison Square Garden, when they defeated a composite team from the Metropolitan Association, calling themselves all-stars, by a score of 3 to 2, after two extra overtime periods.

The other two matches went as expected, by wide margins, as the Metropolitan Association team, composed of players of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and the St. Nicholas Club, defeated the team B chiefly from the Lake Placid Club, 5 to 1, and the Boston Olympics, New England champions, scored over Norwood Club, 6 to 0. The first two will meet this evening in one semifinal, while the Boston team will meet an other composite team from the Middle Atlantic Association, including players from Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Hershey Club, and clubs in Philadelphia. The summaries:

Maine All Stars — Metropolitan All Stars

Maine All Stars—Metropolitan All Stars
Dubeiniak, Violette, Poulin, lw; Charest, Pinard, rw; ... Seminalk, Willkin, Smith ... Desjardins, Bilodeau, c ... Poulin, Thompson, Nicholson ... Reid, Sesplet, Cory, d; Ethier, Prevost, ...
Score—Maine 3, Metropolitan 2. Goals—... Time—... periods and 20 minutes over-time.

Crescent-St. Nicholas — Lake Placid

Hallahan, Morton, Brooks, lw; ... Blanchard, Bimonte, Foley ... Kammer, ... Babcock, Thomas, ... Nelson, Coolman, ...
Score—Crescent-St. Nicholas 5, Lake Placid 1. Goals—Morton ... Referees—C. L. Cravel, Louis Hegg. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Boston Olympics — Norwood

... Palmer, Hilliard, lw; Spain, Lax, Rowe, c; ... Smith, ... Boston ...
Score—Boston Olympics 6, Norwood 0. Goals—... Referees—... Time—Three 15m. periods.

M. C. C. Eleven Sails for Home

KINGSTON, Jam., March 20 (Canadian Press)—Following a three-series invasion of the West Indies, the Marylebone cricket team boarded the liner Cavalier, for England yesterday when the tour ... The tourists won the test series two, lost two, drew one and won one. The last Jamaica cricket match...

Wolverines Win 4 to 1

EDMONTON, Alta., March 20 (Canadian Press)—The Halifax Wolverines fulfilled general expectations last night by defeating the Edmonton Eskimos, 4 to 1, in the first match of a two-game total-goals series. ... Allan Cup playdowns.

Yale Team to Visit Bermuda

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Yale's Rugby team will sail for Bermuda ... Yale will play ... Bermuda sides ... the Harvard Rugby team.

Lenahan and Ryerson Win

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Raymond Lenahan of Providence, R. I., yesterday won medal honors ... Monday, and defeated ... J. M. Palmer of Washington, 4 and 3, in the first round ... Ryerson ... defeated Frank Howell of St. Augustine, 2 and 1.

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Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
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PITTSBURGH

Sporting Around the Hub

NORTHWESTERN is the first of the Western Conference colleges to make an entry for the National Collegiate A. A. swimming meet to be held in the Harvard University pool on March 29-30. Northwestern will send five men to Cambridge and this entry is expected to be followed by others from University of Michigan, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota and University of Illinois. It was in the Harvard pool in 1930 that a Northwestern swimming team, led by the brilliant Al Schwartz, won a national crown and Coach Thomas Robinson expects his team this year will make a strong showing. Robinson considers the Harvard pool one of the fastest in the country and that conditions at Cambridge will be perfect for record-breaking performances.

Frederick R. Mosley Jr. '36 of Dover, Mass., today was elected captain of next year's Harvard varsity hockey team. He is 20 years old, 5 ft. 10in. in height and weighs 160 pounds. He prepared at Noble & Greenough School, where he participated in football, baseball and hockey as well. He captained and played center on the Harvard freshman hockey team in 1933...

The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association, in cooperation with the National Publicity Committee, will hold its annual get-together at Hammond Hall in the ... Boston ... buffet supper, moving picture films of the A. C. A. activities and other features. ...

Little Maxie Herber, the 14-year-old figure skating champion of Germany, who is to appear in the Boston Arena ice show ... the world title ...

In the weather remains warm Boston University's baseball candidates will work out at Nickerson Field tomorrow ... The B. U. team ...

Harvard's six-man swimming team will leave tomorrow afternoon for New York ... national championship meet ...

Secretary John B. Carey of the North Medford Club announces the entry list for the ... Marathon ...

Five European ice skating stars arrived in Boston early today and practiced on the Boston Arena ice ... the Boston Arena tomorrow morning ... Vienna and Viv-Ann Hulten of Sweden.

Playing golf at the Norfolk Country Club, Dedham, last week end, Bill Cameron, formerly ...

London and Detroit Win Opening Games

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics and the London Tecumsehs, the loop's top-ranking teams, have drawn first blood in the International Hockey League playoffs.

Detroit, first place outfit during the regular season, turned back the third-place Syracuse Stars, 4-1, at Detroit, last night, while London, second-place finisher, emerged the victor over the fourth-place Cleveland Falcons, 5 to 4, after two overtime periods.

The second games of these two best-two-out-of-three series will be played at Cleveland and Syracuse tomorrow night. The third games, if necessary, are scheduled for Saturday night at London and Sunday night at Detroit.

A crowd of only 4000 saw the Olympics score their decisive victory over the Stars. Detroit picked up a two-goal lead in the first period on counters by Connie King and Reese ... Roche scored again in the second period and Mickey Blake closed out the Olympics' goal-getting in the third stanza. Scotty Martin took a pass from Ronnie Martin for Syracuse's lone goal during the third period.

The battle at London was a grueling affair decided by Eric Pettinger's second goal of the game after 8½ minutes of overtime play. ... The visitors ... went into the lead in the first period ... London ... Cook ... Cleveland ... the third period and ...

Bill Cunningham and one by Patsy Callighen. Eddie Ouellette ... banged home the puck for the equalizer. The first extra period was scoreless and the second was in its final minute when Pettinger scored the winning goal with Ouellette and Bernie Brophy assisting.

Columbia vs. New York A. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Columbia University, winner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association water polo ... will meet the New York A. C. ... Amateur Athletic Union ... title ...

Hull City Wins

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Hull City defeated Burnley 1—0 in a second division English League soccer game yesterday.

Let Us SUIT You For Easter

Wm. B. Schleisner Store
10 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

Joseph Friedman
READY TAILORED CLOTHES for GENTLEMEN
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.

Only Three Changes In A. B. C. Leaders

A. B. C. Leaders
Five Man Teams

Shalcross Inks, Philadelphia	3014
Bassett Clothes, Auburn	2999
Fagan's Toasters, Allentown	2973
Dick Builders, Cleveland	2969
Schmidt's Carnes, Syracuse	2937

Doubles

B. Cook-R. Schule, Cincinnati	1380
R. Davis-L. Davenport, Detroit	1355
D. Hines-H. Whitehouse, Binghamton	1353
J. Burch-C. Gonzalez, Dayton	1352
R. Fischer-W. Wertze, New York	1350
A. Novitsky-Y. Sowinski, Hazleton	1345

Singles

W. Knox, Philadelphia	723
R. Hobson, Saginaw	703
J. Graziano, Carbondale	692
R. Rohrbacker, Scranton	691
F. Kahn, Erie	685

All Events

B. Cook, Cincinnati	1987
W. Whitehouse, Hazleton, Penna.	1959
J. Myers, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1869
D. Guthrie, Rochester	1866
A. Novitsky, Hazleton	1855

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20 (AP)—The Bassett Clothes, an almost unknown team from Amsterdam, N. Y., shared the top place today in the American Bowling Congress tournament after falling by a slim margin to capture the undisputed lead in the team competition. The Amsterdam team would have stepped out in front, Roy de la Mater ... 3014 total which tied the Sunday score of the Shalcross Inks of Philadelphia.

Leland Carr, anchor man, might have carried his team to a higher figure with a better break on his last pitch. Working on a strike in the tenth frame he left the tough ... in an eight-pin count. If he had converted for a strike or even nine pins, the Amsterdam team would have stepped out in front. Roy de la Mater led the team with 654.

Two more changes were recorded in last night's bombardment. The doubles team of Dick Hines and Henry Whitehouse of Binghamton, N. Y., took third place at 1353, while Dennis O'Brien, veteran Binghamton policeman, rolled into eighth in the singles with 686.

Amateurs Best Pro Team

HERSHEY, Penna., March 20 (AP)—The Hershey B'ars of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League defeated the pro Canadian-American League's Philadelphia Arrows, ... 3 to 1 ... exhibition game ...

Without any intimation other than press reports, ... the Eddie Powers, Syracuse coach manager, ... Syracuse-Cleveland game ...

Ripley Resignation Accepted

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, chairman of the Yale Board of Athletic Control, yesterday announced that the executive committee ... had accepted the resignation of Elmer H. Ripley, coach of basketball. ... "Mr. Ripley's resignation is received with regret and is accepted as presented."

Packers Sign Sauer

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 20 (AP)—George Sauer, former University of Nebraska fullback, has signed a contract to play with the Green Bay Packers, Coach Curley Lambeau announced yesterday. ... coaching position at the Lincoln University.

Penn to Race at Poughkeepsie

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania's varsity crew will compete in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie June 18. In the 1934 regatta Penn's varsity shell placed fifth.

College Fencing Result

Yale 15, Rollins 2.

SPRING MEMBERSHIP
6 Months $8
YMCA
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

A.A.U. Tourney Basketball in Third Round

Sixteen Teams, Including Defending Champions, Clear the Hurdles

DENVER, March 20 (AP)—The surviving field of 16 in the National A. A. U. basketball tournament squared away for third-round tests today with all eight seeded teams still in the scramble for the title that the Tulsa Oilers hope to win for a third straight year.

The defending champions cleared their initial hurdle last night with their 38-26 victory over Colorado College.

They are matched in the final third-rounder tonight with the Jones Store of Kansas City, which had a struggle with the Durant (Okla.) teachers before winning a 38-34 decision.

Utah State Aggies, only seeded team from University of Wyoming, ... College team, swamped Lambuth College, Jackson, Tenn., 67-33, and will meet Italian A. C. of Seattle tonight. Italian A. C. gained the third round at the expense of the Salt Lake Rockets.

The seeded survivors, besides Tulsa and Utah Aggies, are: Denver Athletic Club, Kansas City Stage Liners, Denver Pigs, Universal Pictures, Hollywood, Hutchinson (Kan.) Transits, and the McPherson (Kan.) Globe Refiners.

Denver's A. C., listing on its roster the team from University of Wyoming, beat Hastings (Neb.) College, 39-33, yesterday, and tied the Mag Company combine from Cleveland (Ohio) May Company came through with a second-round triumph over Young Men's Institute of San Francisco, 38-31.

Husky Frank Lubin, collecting 27 points, paced Universal in a 54-30 win over Greeley (Colo.) State teachers. Hutchinson had to meet the Californians with Club Sar of Gary, Ind. The clubmen won their way through the second round over Hollywood ...

The front-ranked Denver Pigs tonight take on the Wichita Gridders, who all but lost to the Shakopee (Minn.) Sparklers in a 33-31 game.

Only three of the 21 college teams that entered the original field remained in the running, all of them in the lower bracket.

Southern Oregon Normal clashes with the Hutchinson Transits, who eliminated West Texas Teachers, 47-18.

Denver University, which pulled out a 44-38 win over the Hutt Oilers of Tulsa, La., goes up against the McPherson Refiners, Missouri Valley League champions, in the third round.

The other third rounder is between Kansas City Stage Liners and Fort Collins (Colo.) Nash team.

Hockey Notes

A NEW hockey controversy is under way. Has Charlie Conacher established his claim as the greatest right wing in the game? ... His total of 36 goals ... scoring leaders since the National Hockey League was organized ... The list of N. H. L. leading scorers follows:

1917-18—Joe Malone, Canadiens.
1918-19—Newsy Lalonde, Canadiens.
1919-20—Joe Malone, Quebec.
1920-21—Newsy Lalonde, Canadiens.
1921-22—Punch Broadbent, Ottawa.
1922-23—Babe Dye, Toronto.
1923-24—Cy Denneny, Ottawa.
1924-25—Babe Dye, Toronto.
1925-26—Nels Stewart, Montreal.
1926-27—Bill Cook, Rangers.
1927-28—Howie Morenz, Canadiens.
1928-29—Ace Bailey, Toronto.
1929-30—Cooney Weiland, Boston.
1930-31—Howie Morenz, Canadiens.
1931-32—Harvey Jackson, Toronto.
1932-33—Bill Cook, Rangers.
1933-34—Charlie Conacher, Toronto.
1934-35—Charlie Conacher, Toronto.

Penn State ... interesting answer ... the Black Hawks ... Stanley Cup ... Montreal ... Toronto eliminates the Bruins ...

As a safeguard against mishaps the Boston Bruins ... Toronto ... practice session ... journey to Toronto with the Bruins.

H. F. Wolf Starts Play In U. S. Open Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Harry F. Wolf, national amateur champion, started play in the United States open squash tennis championship at the Fraternity Club yesterday evening, and scored a quick victory over another amateur, Bernard M. Shanley Jr., of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in three games, winning by the score of 15-6, 15-5, 15-4.

Another all-amateur match resulted in a victory for Philip T. Moore of the champion team of Columbia University Club, over the recently crowned Class C champion, Vincent Furno of the same club. The score of this match was 15-3, 15-7, 15-13 ...

The third match of the evening went to Thomas Byrne, assistant to Rowland Dufton, as coach of the New York Athletic Club who scored a fine victory over Albert Malloy, coach of the Squash Club, also in straight games, though they were closely fought. The score was 15-10, 15-13, 15-7. Malloy has been chiefly devoting himself to squash racquets this season but made a good fight nevertheless.

Hilton Wins Close Match

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Hilton, Dayton (Ohio) amateur, won medal honors ... golf tournament ... finishing the round one up ... J. Hines of New York ... at the 20th hole.

National Hockey League Closes 1934-35 Schedule; Six Clubs in Playoffs

National Hockey League—Final Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Boston	26	6	16	129	112	58
Chicago	26	5	17	118	88	57
Rangers	22	6	20	137	139	50
Detroit	19	7	22	127	114	45

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	30	4	14	157	111	64
Montreal	24	5	19	123	92	53
Canadiens	19	6	23	110	145	44
Americans	12	9	27	100	142	33
St. Louis	11	6	31	86	144	28

Results March 19

Montreal 4, Boston 2.
Toronto 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 2.

The regular schedule of the 1934-35 National Hockey League ended last night with Montreal defeating Boston, 4-2, Toronto beating St. Louis, 5-3, and Chicago topping Canadiens, 4-2. Only three of the league's nine teams have definitely finished their schedule for the season, however, Toronto, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, Canadiens and Rangers now move into the championship playoffs.

The three outstanding achievements realized with the closing of the schedule were the awarding of the Georges Vezina trophy to Lorne Chabot, Chicago goalie; the winning of the individual scoring honors by Charlie Conacher, Toronto right wing, and the completion of a season as a regular player without a penalty by Charlie Sands, Bruin right wing.

All three games played last night were more in the way of practice scrimmages since the result had no bearing on the standing. Maroons and Boston played a surprisingly good game with as little at stake and the visiting Montreal team, minus two regulars, Lawrence Northcott and Hooley Smith, mastered the situation, quite convincingly. Maroons won four and lost only one in six games during the season against Boston.

When Toronto defeated St. Louis the Maple Leafs totaled 30 victories. Only twice before in league competition has that figure been reached, Ottawa Senators winning 30 in 1926-27 and Bruins winning 38 in 1929-30. When Charlie Conacher scored the first goal for Toronto he became the only player to win the scoring honors two years in succession. His point total of 57 is the second high of all time. Maple Leafs have the something of a picnic against St. Louis all season, winning five and tying one in the six meetings.

Chicago quite easily swept aside Canadiens in their final, giving the Hawks four straight triumphs against the Montreal Frenchmen. In the first two games the results had been a tie and victory for Canadiens. Chabot, Chicago goalie, had little difficulty holding the French team to two goals, thereby besting the goal record of Alex Connell, Maroons' goalie, by four goals. Eighty-eight goals were scored against Chabot as 94 scored behind Connell. The red light flashed behind Canadien nets 145 times this season which is the most goals ever scored against the team in any one season.

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Perry Sees Australia As Threat to Davis Cup

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 20 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, amateur singles tennis champion of England and of the United States, said he expects Great Britain's Davis Cup team to encounter more difficulty from Australia than America this summer.

The British star made the statement as he paused between rounds of motion picture social activities to contemplate turning professional in the near future.

"I have no more plans of turning professional now," said Perry, "than I had five years ago."

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 19

Boston (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 1.
Cleveland (A) 6, New Orleans (SA) 4.
Washington (A) 5, Albany (IL) 3.
Toronto (IL) 6, Cincinnati (N) 5.
Brooklyn (N) 5, Detroit (A) 3.
St. Louis (A) 6, New York (A) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 5, Boston (N) 4.
Sacramento (PCL) 4, Chicago (N) 1.

Women Ice Hockey Champions

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I. (Canadian Press)—Preston Rivulettes are again women's hockey champions of Canada. In a two-game total-goal series the Ontario girls piled up a total score victory of 5-1 against Summerside Crystal Blades in a two-game series.

Stanford Elects Moore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Bryan S. Moore '37, star guard, was recently elected captain of next year's varsity basketball team at Stanford University.

Powers Have Huge Armies Ready To Swing Into Action If Needed; France Leads All With Reserves

Total of 17,000,000 Reported as Mobilizable in Europe and Yearly Cost Exceeds $3,000,000,000; Russia and Germany Are Mysteries

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 19—The military minds of the world turn to Europe's 17,000,000 mobilizable fighting men while England protested Germany's establishment of a conscript army of 500,000 men as an affront to the security of Europe, and France and Italy stood by, awaiting developments.

At a cost of more than $3,000,000,000 yearly, Europe's leading military powers maintain their standing armies and lines of reserves so that if need be a greater complement of war forces can be put in the field than at any time in the world's history.

Military observers at the various capitals of Europe consider that foremost among the fighting machines—with the possible exception of the Russian enigma—is France, with its well equipped standing army and even greater reservoir of almost equally well trained reservists.

Other Forces

Standing on almost the same footing as France are England and Italy, the former with its colonies and wealth, and the other with an ever-growing army, well equipped with the best-known material and constantly experimenting with the new.

Less strong, but still accounted by military experts as powers to be reckoned with, are the smaller powers of Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, each of which can put more than 1,000,000 men in the field.

The two great mysteries are Russia and Germany. The number of troops and the extent of their training and equipment are unknown quantities.

France's 2,300,000 Force

An analysis of the comparative strength of the leading nations of the world assembled from military, news and governmental reports:

A standing army of 586,330 men is the backbone of France's mobilizable force of 2,300,000 men. Behind this $500,000,000 line of fortifications guarding its 1655 miles of land frontier, France has organized a skeleton formation of 20 army corps areas, garrisoned in peacetime by 30 divisions but rapidly expandable on declaration of war to 60 infantry and cavalry divisions and 20 brigades of artillery.

France's annual military expenditures are now $722,200,000, much of which goes for development in the air; modern material and mechanization of her troops. The standard French infantry arm is the Lebel magazine rifle; the artillery armament is the improved .75 shielded gun and the .105 howitzer, supplemented by a large variety of heavy guns of all calibers. France has an air force of 30,000 men and 3000 planes.

Italy's Standing Army

At the cost of $212,000,000 annually, Italy maintains a standing army of 700,000 with an equal number in reserve. Service is universal and compulsory. The war forces for command are divided into 11 army corps of 30 divisions of infantry and 2 of cavalry.

The Italian air force is considered by experts among the best in the world with over 25,000 men. There are 840 fighting planes in the first line and 800 in reserve.

Artillery for the defense of its mountain passes has been one of Italy's strategic moves and it now has 32 regiments of field artillery and 22 regiments of heavy artillery.

British Colonials Important

A voluntary peacetime army for duty at home and in the colonies is the basis of English military plans. Its regular army, always seeing active duty in some of its colonies, numbers 200,000, while manning the coast defenses are 135,000 members of the territorial army. In the army reserve are 150,000 more fully trained men who have completed their enlistment in the regular army.

To back this immediately available force of 450,000 troops, England has approximately 1,600,000 additional mobilizable troops. A budget for military affairs of $550,000,000 a year insures adequate training and equipment. England's most recent trend has been to mechanization, particularly in the development of highly mobile baby tanks.

The English aerial defenses number 31,000 men and 1128 planes.

Soviet's Vast Force

Behind the Russian standing army of over 700,000 men stands one of the great military mysteries of the world. Russia appropriates $800,000,000 and trains 800,000 men yearly. Its fighting strength which it would be able to equip has been estimated at 6,000,000 men.

Russia calls to the colors 1,200,000 new soldiers every year; of this number 800,000 are rejected. The remaining 800,000 are given an extensive 2-year training and then returned to a reserve organization for intermittent service.

An additional 30,000 men man the Soviet air force variously estimated at from 750 to 2000 planes.

One thing only is sure of Germany's fighting force and that is that in the future it will have a standing army of 500,000. Handicapped by the Versailles Treaty limitation to 100,000 men of voluntary long-term enlistment, by inaugurating military training for police forces and private militia organizations, the Reich is estimated to have trained 750,000 men in the last five years.

The German mobilization strength is said to be 1,300,000. Treaty limitations have prevented the development of material and adequate equipping of military stores for any such number, but military experts insist that its factories are convertible and geared to high production.

A standing army of 380,000 backed by 1,300,000 additional trained reservists makes Poland a military factor of the first rank. Every able bodied Polish subject is liable for service for two years in the regular army after which he remains for 18 years in a reservist group. For 10 years more they are attached to the territorial army. Poland spends $180,000,000 on her army.

Yugoslavia Has Million

Compulsory military training for 18 months for every Yugoslav has given the Kingdom an army of 1,000,000 men available in addition to its standing army of 110,000. The mechanical equipment of the army is of the best, and is adequate to arm the full strength called out. Quick firing French rifles are the standard arm. Yugoslavia has 20,000 men manning an air force of 600 airplanes.

Czechs Are Prepared

A standing army of 100,000 men also belies Czechoslovakia's mobilizable strength of more than 1,000,000 fighting men. For the last 10 years it has been training 70,000 men a year and spending $164,000,000. It has 15 divisions of infantry and cavalry and 16 brigades of artillery, all modernly equipped with arms of the French type. Its air force consists of 546 planes.

Boston Art Notes

Art Club

The Boston Art Club divides all available exhibiting space into two displays. The walls look cheerful, and give evidence of a well-selected exhibition. Local artists have contributed works in painting and sculpture which pertain to the subject of flowers and gardening. It is courageous in early springtime to offer portraits of flowers when the natural blooms promise to be here soon. Nevertheless the Art Club show demonstrates how many flower cultivators there are in our midst. Most of the pictures could never have captured so lively a note if the painters did not understand the culture and characteristics of the particular blossoms.

In the display there are many species, from the hollyhock to the yellow rose. There are hyacinths and dogwood and lilies, zinnias, calendulas, tulips, larkspurs, carnations, nasturtiums, sunflowers and others. The catalogue lists some of Boston's most noted artists. The exhibition is impressive in the ensemble, as it is in individual offerings. The artists, with variations in method, intensity and capacity, seem to harmonize. For they all have in common at least a genuine excitement about the subjects they portray. For the most part the blossoms are arranged in vases. A few pictures are interpolated where they are seen in the garden.

Arthur Franklin Musgrave is the co-exhibitor. His pictures are marked for clarity of design and for modesty of presentation. There are many subjects of Cape Cod and of Sussex. Mr. Musgrave depicts the gardens and cottages, the hills and trees with a genuine feeling for their pictorial qualities. He seems to respond to England and New England with equal interest and excitement.

As an added feature there are sculptures by several contributors. Their talents and subjects vary. Agnes Driscoll's "Mystical Rose" is the outstanding piece. D. A.

Music

Geri Dorsey

Last night in Jordan Hall, Geri Dorsey, soprano, gave a recital of lieder to the accompaniments of Coenraad v. Bos. Miss Dorsey offered a distinguished list of songs, beginning with "Se mel ben" by Stradella, and including in her first group other songs by Monteverde, Lully, Monsigny, Hume and the Ms. song (1615), "Phillis was a faire maide." A pair of songs each by Schumann, Brahms and Wolf comprised group two, and the final group was by Saulé, Debussy, Chausson, Delius, Charles and Hageman.

With so much fine material at hand it was unfortunate that Miss Dorsey was not better equipped, technically, for the task in hand. She should know, before she appears on a concert platform, that good tone cannot be projected between clenched teeth and that quality of tone depends largely upon proper control of the breath. When Miss Dorsey sings "half voice" her tones are quite pleasing, but in fortissimo passages the quality is acid. [illegible]

[illegible] G. M. S.

New York Republicans Oppose Reapportionment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20—Chances of passage of the reapportionment bill now before the Legislature dimmed appreciably yesterday with announcement by State Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, Republican leader, that the bill "does not comply with the constitutional mandate" and that the Republicans would oppose it. Senator Fearon added that if the bill was passed, its constitutionality would be contested in the courts.

Since it requires 77 votes to pass the measure and the Democrats have only 76 members in the lower house, reapportionment by this Legislature is contingent upon at least some Republican support, since it is certain that the Democratic membership will not support it 100 per cent. Tammany is solidly against the bill.

Miss Perkins Rejects Students' Protest On Arrest of Strachey

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—A group of students from Northwestern University today were smarting under a rebuke given them by Secretary of Labor Perkins when they attempted to hand her a petition protesting the arrest for deportation of Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British author and lecturer.

The cabinet member had completed an address at the Palmer House last night when the students rushed up to her. Richard Peterson, who said he was a graduate student, held out the petition, which purported to carry the names of 468 students of the university.

Miss Perkins did not conceal her displeasure. "I will not receive your petition or discuss the matter in any form," she said.

"But we are students of Northwestern University," pleaded Peterson.

"I am not here to instruct students from your university," said the Secretary. "Mail your matter to immigration officials."

Low-Cost Town Hats From Grasses Of Himalayas Urged for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Town hats from grass! This is the novel proposal of a Manchester auctioneer who is well known in the hatting world here.

Claiming that tame grass, which grows 12 to 15 feet high in China and the Himalayan Mountains, will make hats of every style, Mr. C. H. Pinnington recalls that he induced a prominent hat manufacturer to experiment with the process more than 30 years ago. The grass hat manufactured perfectly up to the finishing stages when it appeared unexpectedly as a black and white dappled hat. Mr. Pinnington has since learned, however, that this trouble would have been avoided if the hat had been double-dyed.

It is claimed that the adoption of this novel suggestion would enable hats for both men and women to be placed on the market at half their present cost and, at the same time, go a long way toward reducing unemployment in such hatting centers as Denton, near here.

Manchu Oil Monopoly Decreed for April 1

By the Associated Press

Hsinking, Manchoukuo, March 19

THE Manchoukuoan Government announced today that its oil monopoly law will go into force April 1.

The Manchoukuoan oil monopoly law, which limits commerce in petroleum and petroleum products in Manchoukuo to a company controlled by Japanese capital, thereby eventually to shut out the American, British, and Netherlands operators from the nation, has been protested in Tokyo by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

Income Taxes Proposed by Legislature Ruled Legal by Maine Supreme Court

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 19 (AP)—The Maine Legislature may legally impose graduated or fixed taxes on all individuals' incomes and exempt incomes from real estate, the State Supreme Judicial Court said today.

The opinions were submitted in answer to questions put to the court by the House of Representatives.

The two income tax bills under consideration by the Legislature, the constitutionality of which had been questioned, should define the word "person," the court said, because in the absence of definition "it would include a corporation."

The court stated, however, that both bills provide for taxation on income from tangible property at a higher rate than the tax on income derived from other sources, and that "such a discrimination would be invalid."

"Unless the income tax be direct on property, the right of the Legislature to levy it is clear," the court continued.

"The language of the bills," the court said, "indicates a purpose to lay the tax upon the person, not upon the property. That in a general sense income is property is conceded. It is not, however, property as used in the constitutional provisions."

"Thus it would appear reasonably clear that these bills do not contemplate taxation upon property," the court said. "The proposal is to tax the privilege of receiving income."

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Important Movie Job Women Hold Unchallenged

The Script Clerk in Action

Recording 'Shots,' Timing Action, Listing Delays

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE may not be many women motion-picture directors. Women may not have made much dent in such departments of production as cameras, sound and finance. But one job definitely is theirs. In nearly every studio the script is held by a woman. That is, close to every director as he coaxes and cajoles his players through their scenes—or yells and bellows, as the case may be—there sits the script girl, keeping a complete record of every shot, what lenses are used and the distance of the cameras, timing the action, and noting every delay and its cause.

From her report the cutting department edits the film. The distribution department can tell to a second how much time the picture will consume in showing. And the financial department is made acquainted with the fact that it was the late arrival of Miss Star which cost the company $100 in lost time on Monday, the slipping up in his lines of Mr. Leading Man which necessitated all those retakes on Tuesday, the "mike" having swung into the picture which spoiled that footage on Wednesday, and the shadows of the lights which slowed up the action of the camera on Thursday.

The job of script girl is important and could lead to definite advancement. Therefore it does seem surprising, as Mr. Gordon White, publicity director for "Educational Pictures," put it, that, "women have a corner on the script job."

Surprising that men should have let women get a firm hold on a position which has so many opportunities for advancement, and surprising as well that so many women having achieved it should seem content to remain there instead of going on to the position of director.

Mr. White was leading the way to the set where Miss Marie Donahue was holding script for Al Christie, directing the first of a series of Joe Cook comedies for "Educational Pictures."

How She Began

Probably until that line was written no one outside Miss Donahue's family knew that her name is Marie. For, nine years ago, just out of school and with a very brief course in stenography behind her, Miss Donahue went over to "Paramount Pictures" to beg some friends for a job. Even then she meant to go farther than the secretaryship for which she was asking. She disliked intensely the ordinary pronunciation of "Murree" and she felt that these were syllables which might be hard to remember, whereas the good Irish name of "Pat" combined with Donahue ought to stick in the memory of people she met. So the very feminine Miss Donahue became Pat, and Pat she is to everyone from the director down to the last member of the camera crew, men for the most part who have watched the girl and the films grow up together.

It chanced to be a breathing space between shots. Miss Donahue hospitably offered a camp chair to the visitor and took one herself. Suddenly the big boom which carries the microphone high up in the air swung toward the chairs. There was a scramble, an attempt at safety on the rubber sidewalk which apparently ran before a row of Palm Beach shops, and again the boom. There were clutters of actors waiting for lights and a horse neighing in surprise at the curious place in which he found himself with a load of ice, the actors in beach clothes, the observers huddled in furs, and he the center of the scene. The horse twitched his ears, threw his head back for another whinny cry and the boom swung round again.

Qualities Essential

Finally in a safe corner off the set Miss Donahue was persuaded to list the qualities and equipment which she thinks essential to the script job, a list which she interrupted every few words to say, "don't forget to put down a sense of humor, that is the most important thing of all."

Efficiency, she put near the top of the list, stenography, a good memory, an eye for detail, accuracy, observation, imagination, initiative, diction, to correct careless actors, a smattering of common sense, the ability to take abuse without resentment, and the ability to get along with people. Extra languages are a help. Miss Donahue speaks French as well as English so that she has been able to work on French versions of American pictures.

The sound man who had come near again with his boom put in, "She can't be female. She has to be as sexless on the set as a piece of furniture. Nobody has time to consider her feelings or pamper her. She has to take it."

It was the sound man who contributed "bookkeeping" as the best description of the elaborate system of records which the script girl must keep.

Because films are not photographed in the order in which the story is to be shown every tiny scrap of action must be accurately put down in the record which goes to the cutting room. A short feature such as was being made then, a feature which runs 18 to 20 minutes, will have at least 200 different shots. The leading man may walk out of a house to cross a street that day and not until three days later will the shot be recorded which shows him safely across the street. He hasn't spent the intervening time in the middle of the road. He has been in an airplane over the English Channel or swimming the Hellespont.

Therefore, the script girl must enter in her book exactly what the actor wore on leaving the house, the angle at which he wore his hat, the way in which his handkerchief was tucked into his coat pocket and very especially whether or not he carried a cane. For if the actor should leave his house without a cane and finish this supposedly nonstop journey across the street with one—well, says Miss Donahue, "those are the things which cause Miss Lizzie Zilch of Kokomo City to take her pen in hand and write to the producer."

Her Escapes—Some of Them Narrow

Miss Donahue has had her escapes. When she began as a script girl there never was anyone to tell her what to do. The new girl learned by doing. Miss Donahue failed to number any of the shots on her first script so that when the whole mass of film went to the cutting room there was no way for the editors to determine whether the bathing suit episode came at the beginning or the end of the picture and whether the three little girls were supposed to skip rope all through the action or whether they did all their rope skipping while the hero was proposing to the heroine.

That could not happen now for before each shot a man steps on the set holding up a board on which is entered the number of the shot, the name of the director, the name of the camera man, the name of the company, information as to whether it is interior or exterior action, and whether it is day or night lighting. To which he adds in a loud voice for the benefit of the sound tract the spoken number of the shot.

But, speaking of near tragedies, there was the time out in Hollywood when Ernst Lubitsch worked for a few days with a taxicab and then went off to another set to do some other sequences and came back to finish the taxicab screening. No one noticed that the cab in the first shots was entirely different from that of the later shots. The cutting room noticed the substitution and then the assistant director undoubtedly saved Miss Donahue's job, she says, by taking upon himself responsibility for the incident. It is after all the assistant director's task to tend to things like that, but the script girl is expected to catch discrepancies.

Miss Donahue told that story in return for hearing one from Miss Ruth Nichols, the aviator, who once sat through a film in which the leading man set out for a nonstop flight from one country to another, leaving in a tri-motor monoplane and landing from a single motor biplane.

"That could have happened to me," Miss Donahue laughed. "I haven't a mechanical mind, and I wouldn't know a monoplane from a biplane."

Then she related another experience. She had been holding script all morning without noticing that the star, who had made a very pretty speech the previous day about never removing her wedding ring was not even wearing it this morning. Had "luncheon" been called, the company would have been out some $500. But since the call had not actually been given, the actors still wore the same costumes and the set was there waiting, they were able to review the filming, decide that the long shots wouldn't show the ring anyway and retake the closeups with the narrow band in full view.

The script girl has to be sure that the dialogue matches the picture, both in long shots and closeups. When there is a "mob" scene and the same incident is reviewed in closeup, she must be certain that the woman with the feather on her hat stands in the same relationship to the star in the closeup that she did in the long shot.

From her wrist watch she watches the production time, listing the moments consumed in this, that or the other preparation. On the stop watch hanging around her neck she keeps track of the actual taking time so that the cutting office will know the exact run of the picture and what must be added or eliminated to bring it to the right length.

Miss Donahue set her stop watch for the next scene in which Mr. Al Christie—cheerful, good-humored Mr. Christie, who was the first man to have his own regularly operated motion picture studio in Hollywood—was putting eight-year-old Jerry Rogers through a scene with a drinking fountain.

"Look at me, Jerry," Mr. Christie was calling. "Look at me." All the time he held the boy's attention with the ludicrous faces he is noted for making, while spontaneous laughter rang out, to the joy of the sound man. Then, totally unexpected to the boy, there came a sudden douse of water which was greeted with cries of amusement.

Mr. Christie came back, delighted with the results, and then had to go through three or four retakes because an actor who rehearsed a stunt perfectly could not manage at first to get the right location before the camera.

Varied Experience

Meanwhile Miss Donahue was explaining that she began as a stenographer in the script department, learned to type script, and to make up a censorship script, the word-for-word and scene-for-scene account which goes to the exchanges, enabling any exhibitor to remove words which he thinks would displease his audience. Later she took dictation for writers and then one day they told her she was script girl.

She thinks that she would like to write some day or be a cutter, and eventually to direct, although she regards that as "an awful responsibility." She works hard now, on the set at 8:30 in the morning and finishing anywhere up to 2 o'clock the next morning, uncertain hours which make social living difficult.

"But it is a romantic job, she has the key to the whole situation," said Mr. Christie, and Miss Donahue's comment was, "I think it is the swellest job that anyone could possibly want. There is room for women in that and other lines in motion picture production. Our work always is interesting, always new, and usually means association with perfectly grand people."

This is an article in the series "Women Who Help Make the Movies," a series running on Wednesdays.

Miss "Pat" (Marie) Donahue, Script Clerk for "Educational Pictures." Above She Is Seen Recording "Shots."

By Fred Hess and Son, AC Photo

One of the Spring Models

Smartly Turned Out Dolls, Dressed in the Same Height of Fashion as Their Owners, Will Be Seen on the Board Walk in Atlantic City's Spring Parade, It Is Said. Miss Ethel Farrell Is Here Shown With Her Doll, Both Dressed in Acele Models.

Thrifty Thoughts for the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I believe mothers would love to exchange little thoughts of "family economy" in a column on your page, and I know these ideas would be very helpful. This might be termed a revival of old-time thrift but there's scarcely a family not practicing it in some form or other these days. Made-overs and left-overs are a common meeting ground. Couldn't we hear from some readers along this line?

A mother of several children makes excellent use of "cast off" socks and at the same time encourages a habit of neatness in personal appearance. Socks, discarded because of repeated mendings, are split up the leg, the feet removed, and are quickly hemmed on the machine. They are then folded and placed in the children's individual shoe boxes and are used each morning to keep shoes clean and neat.

Don't discard outgrown or "knee-worn" knickers. They may easily be converted into the popular shorts and give additional wear.

If your family tires of roast left-overs, try using the last scraps in this way. Cut the meat into small bits, add the left-over gravy. Heat and add a pinch of celery salt and thickening. Serve hot over slices of unbuttered toast.

Boys' shoes will keep a better appearance and afford more wear if small metal plates are put on the tips of the soles at the toes and also on the heels before they are worn.

With the small boys now wearing tailored ties, you'll find a lot of dad's old ones can be cleaned and easily cut down for sonny.

(Mrs.) H. O., Illinois

Dining—Mexican Style

Tamales and Chile From South of the Rio Grande

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Menu I

Frijoles | Mexican Rice
Tamales | Avocado Salad
Tortillas
Fruits | Nuts

Frijoles
(Mexican Beans)

Soak
1 pint of frijoles in cold water overnight. In the morning pour off this water and add
2 quarts of cold water and boil one hour. Pour off this water, strong with the taste of the beans (this need not be done unless desired). Add more water and cook until tender. Mash thoroughly. Melt
2 tablespoons of bacon or ham grease in a frying pan, add the bean paste and cook for 10 minutes. Add
Salt to taste and
½ pound of goats' milk cheese, cut in small cubes. Serve hot when cheese has melted.

Mexican Rice

Chop
1 onion
2 green sweet peppers
½ clove of garlic and fry in
3 tablespoons bacon grease until light brown. Add to this
1 small can of tomatoes or an equal amount of fresh chopped tomatoes. Then add
2 cups boiled rice. Cook about 15 minutes or until onions and peppers are tender. Add
½ teaspoon salt while cooking. Just before removing from fire add
2 tablespoons grated cheese.

Tamales may be made from chicken, beef or pork or a combination of beef and pork. Tamale making really consists of four parts: preparing the meat, which is the inside of the tamale; preparing the corn meal dough which is the outside part; preparing the corn shucks which are the coverings; completing the tamales, which means placing a layer of corn meal dough in the shuck, then the layer of prepared meat in the center of the dough, then rolling the corn shuck and folding one end down and placing in a colander and steaming over hot broth or water until done. In the following recipe chicken has been used as the meat.

Tamales

Boil until tender
1 large chicken which has been salted, using enough water to cover, with
4 large buttons of garlic
1 large onion, and a dash of Cayenne. When tender, remove all the bones; chop the meat fine or put through a coarse food chopper, adding
1 medium-sized red pepper and
2 chopped onions. Put
¾ cup of fat in skillet and fry
3 buttons of garlic and
1 onion cut in coarse pieces, then remove the onion and garlic. Add the chopped chicken and fry about five minutes. Add
1½ cups stock in which the chicken was cooked
4 tablespoons chili powder and
Salt if necessary. Cook about eight minutes, then add
2 tablespoons flour wet with water to a paste to thicken.

This is then ready to go into the tamales. In place of chicken, one-half pound of pork and one-half pound of beef could be used.

The Dough for the Tamales

Add to
1 quart of corn meal
2 teaspoons salt and enough broth from the chicken to make a thick paste. To this add
½ cup melted hot, fresh tallow and
1 tablespoon Chili powder. Mix well.

The dough is now ready to be placed in the corn shucks.

The Corn Shucks

Cut the corn shucks about 7 inches long and 3½ inches wide. Put in a pot and cover with boiling water for half an hour or longer.

Completed Tamales

Put on a corn husk a thin layer of the corn meal dough about 4 inches long, 1½ inches wide and ½ of an inch thick. Along the center of the dough spread about one tablespoon of the prepared meat. Roll the husk around the prepared meat and fold one end of the husk down. Place in a colander or strainer over the remaining broth. (Add water to the broth if necessary.) Continue to make the tamales until the meat and dough have all been used. Cover with a cloth and steam two hours. Serve hot.

Cabbage leaves may be substituted for the corn shucks as the covering for tamales, where one desires to use the recipe for tamales and finds it impossible to secure the husks. The method for preparing them is to pour boiling water over as many leaves as will be used, let stand five minutes. Remove from water and drain. Fill with the dough and meat, then fasten with toothpicks; steam over boiling water or bake in the oven.

Menu II

Mexican Chicken with Rice
Chiles Rellenas
Tortillas | Mexican Salad
Mexican Fudge

Mexican Chicken

Unjoint
1 chicken for frying. Salt, pepper, and dust with flour. Heat
½ cup lard into which put
2 cloves of garlic cut fine and
1 large onion. Add chicken and brown. Then add
1 cup of tomatoes
½ cup of garbanzos (chick peas) which have been soaked overnight and measured before soaking, and
1 or 2 red peppers. Add sufficient water to cover. Cook with the cover on until chicken is tender and peas are well-cooked. Add more water if needed. Serve with boiled rice.

Chiles Rellenas
(Fried Stuffed Peppers)

Parboil or roast
6 large green peppers and remove the skin. Cut off stem end remove seeds and veins. For filling use
2 cups chopped meat, ham preferred,
1 cup bread crumbs
1 onion chopped
Salt and pepper to taste. Mix and moisten with sufficient water or stock. Do not make too moist. Beat
2 eggs. Dip peppers into flour, then into eggs and fry in
½ cup lard or other fat until delicately brown. Grated cheese may be used in place of the meat.

Mexican Salad

Cut
3 large green sweet peppers
1 medium onion
4 ripe tomatoes in small pieces and mix. Cut
4 slices of bacon in small strips and cook crisp in a hot skillet. Stir in
1 teaspoon Chili powder and add
½ cup vinegar. As it boils up, pour over the vegetables. Put on lettuce and serve.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Dressing Up the Pudding

I have found that by adding a meringue with a bit of jelly in it to the ordinary bread pudding, a delightful dessert is made. Put the meringue on the pudding shortly before it is done. Miss K. D., Oregon.

For Worn Rugs

When your rugs become limp and will not stay straight, try brushing the back with a paste such as paperhangers use, or with cooked starch. Dry thoroughly, face down, before laying again.

Mrs. B. C., Oklahoma.

A Springtime Garnish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you want a novel springtime garnish for salads or vegetables, cut raw carrots into the shapes of little birds! A Japanese gave us the idea, when he decorated fresh garden peas with these bird garnishes. He cut long slim carrots with a curve, to represent the top of the head, and made a sharp beak. Then he cut long slim lines which ended in a pointed tail. The birds thus carved were "nested" among the peas, looking quite like gay canaries.

Another effect can be obtained by using turnips or radishes to make small doves, which contrast with the fruits and vegetables of a colorful salad. The bird silhouette is easily attained without any great skill in carving, and makes an especially appropriate touch on the springtime table!

Only an Orange Crate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW women realize the possibilities for furniture that are found in an ordinary orange crate which can be secured free or at a small sum from the grocer.

One woman who was just starting a home wanted a pair of low bookcases for each side of her husband's desk in his study. Money did not appear to be available for that particular piece of furniture, so she carried home two orange crates from the grocers. Being rather handy with a hammer she went over the boxes to see that all nails were in place and adding others to make the center pieces, which were to be shelves, stronger. She sandpapered all the wood until it was quite smooth and applied several coats of Chinese Red lacquer. These bookcases are the first articles of furniture to which the husband calls the attention of guests to his study and they are neat in appearance.

A mother has found the crates to be ideal chests for the children's playthings. She padded the boxes so that there was no noise when the children put their toys away, and lined and covered them with bright colored cretonne. Father hinged the top on the box and added a padlock so that the boxes could be locked and privacy obtained if the child desired. The center piece was left in place so that the box had two compartments.

One child's plea for a doll cradle was answered by means of an orange crate, and was especially welcome for it was almost large enough to hold a real baby. For this use the center piece is removed. A piece of wood about five inches longer than the width of the box is whittled out to form rockers and these are attached to the box. The crate should be painted after it has been sandpapered down. It can then be padded or lined with cretonne and some cretonne can be shirred or box pleated on the outside. Loop a wire over the head and cover this with the cretonne and add a bow at the top of the wire loop. Any child will love this cradle when it is fitted with mattress, pillows, sheets and quilt.

In one nursery the chests, bookcases and cradle were all used to advantage. The bookcases in this case had cretonne curtains hung over the opening for as the mother said, "The children literally read the covers off their books and they do not make a good appearance."

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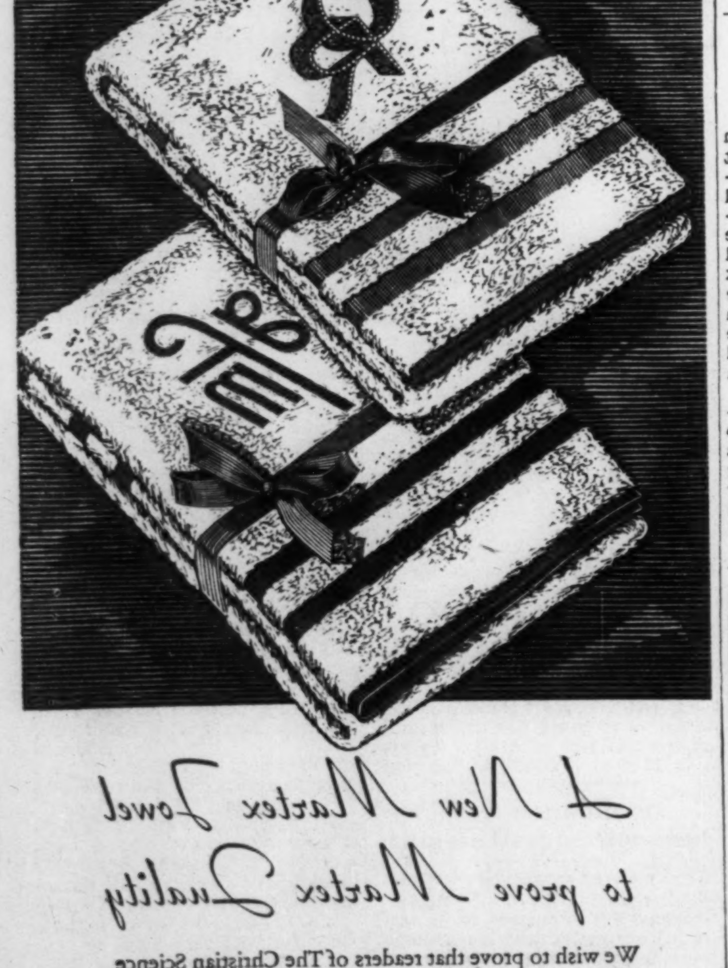

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Round and About Snowdonia

SNOWDONIA from the Conway River to Cardigan Bay, and from Caernarvon to the borders of Merionethshire, is a small area. A day's journey on foot will bring you from Bettws-y-Coed to the base of Yr Wyddfa; a day more and you can reach the summit, rest, and set off down the bare brown slopes again, on the third day to be walking by the sea at Borth-y-Gest. Setting out early to return from Borth-y-Gest, you can recross the mountain by another track and, by the aid of a motorbus, be walking in the streets of Caernarvon by sunset the same evening.

A very small area, but how full of wild enchantments to those who can remain and wander in its remote recesses! As a child, when we stayed in the Berwyn hills, seventy miles away, I used to see the triple peaks, Lliwedd, Yr Wyddfa and Crib Goch across the lower hills. Sometimes they were blue and serene, the walls of a heavenly country; sometimes they were wreathed in wrathful cloud-wrack, so heavy with threatenings that they might have been a line of gloomy fortresses barring the road to a forbidden realm. Whatever the aspect, they tugged mightily at my imagination, filling me with the unsatisfied longings of a would-be explorer.

Then, in college days, a happy dispensation made me the companion of a younger brother who was to study geology in that land of heart's desire. What locality would be more suitable than some part of Snowdonia? So friends were consulted, cottage lodgings recommended and a week later we were the guests of Miss Ann Jones, at the foot of the famous hill. The geology of Snowdonia is notoriously difficult; and, after a few futile efforts to interpret the history of the rocks that met our gaze outside the cottage, our energies in this direction ceased. But we learned much more important things during that summer, when we grew familiar with the loveliest portion of our native land and were drawn into sympathetic friendship with fellow countrymen.

FROM THE FIRST NIGHT, when rain fell in torrents and the winds swooped down from the great empty cwms above to knock and wail outside our window-panes, we took to spending our evenings in the kitchen with Miss Ann and her brother, Gwilym. Sitting there by the fire, with dog Perro at our feet, we would listen for hours to tales of wonderful preachers, to the wanderings of a lost Eisteddfod party in the hills; or, better still, to stories of gypsies or old legends of the vale. During the day, with all those things fresh in memory, we would climb by soft green paths winding right up among the mountains and try to find traces of the lost city of Tregalan; or identify the Knockers' Llyn or the farm in the deep green valley where this or that adventure had taken place.

Miss Ann would give us warning about our dinner hour before we started; but, once set free in those dewy, misty cwms, we would scramble toward some side spur or gully, get lost, find some delusive sheep track and end by paddling through streams and climbing down waterfalls in order to reach home for a meal that had been kept waiting for three or four hours. Once we climbed to the very summit before breakfast and saw the pale shores of distant Ireland, across the sea, while the Isle of Anglesea (that Môn, of which Welsh poets sing) with its flat pasturage and golden sands, seemed almost at our feet and the multitudinous valleys of Caernarvon and Cardiganshire sparkled in the morning sunshine.

BUT IT WAS not this visible Snowdonia, land of cliffs and lakes and long winding passes, that captivated our young fancy, but that inner country, as it were, all compact of wizardry and old tales. We rode past Dinas Emrys, Merlin's Castle, with especial awe, having the story of that magician by heart; and we spent hours in the black recesses of the inner mountain solitudes, hoping to be like the shepherd boy who found the mouth of the cave where Arthur in deep sleep is supposed to be sitting with all his knights waiting to wake up again and help Britain.

But stories of the long, low farmhouses appealed to us most of all (the traveler of today may see them still). There was Hafod-y-Porth, with its kitchen capable of holding seventy or more people where old-fashioned Noson Lawen (Merry Nights) were held; harpers and fiddlers, poets and story-tellers arriving at sunset and remaining to harp and fiddle and sing until the sun appeared again above the eastern mountain tops. Hafod-y-Llan, humble, long and old-fashioned, was not far off, a place noted in the history of religion in Wales.

BUT, BEST OF ALL, WERE the old legends connected with still older farms. There was Hafod Llwyfog, with its gray roof, shaded with green elm trees which had had nothing but prosperity ever since its first owner, Meurig Llwyd, received a fairy's blessing. Meurig, so the story runs, was tending sheep one night up in the cwm beside the "Blue Lake," and in the cold dawn, before the sun was up, heard a noise in his rude cabin. Leaving his lambs, he looked in and saw a wee plaintive fairy and a fairy baby who were feeling the cold. Quickly he tore off a corner of his blue flannel shirt with: "Here, poor one, take this and give me the elf." The fairy's fingers closed on the morsel of cloth and she and her babe vanished before his kind eyes. That night a large piece of silver lay in one of his shoes and from henceforth everything went well at Hafod. All these farms are called Hafods or "summer-abodes," because in old Wales they were used only in warm weather as a second home to which the family came up, bringing their cattle with them to graze in the high hills. Such dwellings were always placed in lovely spots, with sheltering rocks behind and crystal streams or waterfalls near by, such as elves were supposed to love. Therefore, I suppose, the legends. In ancient days spinning and knitting parties were often held in their wide kitchens, and the telling of stories of the elfin people and their ways formed a delightful part of the Old World evening's entertainment.

Our month beneath Snowdon soon ended; but, each summer-time, when I drive along Nant Gwynant and down to Beddgelert, I look out for Miss Ann's cottage and remember how Gwilym could make ornaments of slate and how we would come across him mending some stretch of high road, with dog Perro guarding his master's coat on an old ivied wall.

G. M. L. T.

City Dweller

I CAN remember the time
When I could not bear
To think spring had come
And I,—shut in a city!
Not for me then the veined whiteness of snow-
drops,
Piercing the mould of the box-bordered beds,
In the low garden.
Not for me the bunched primroses under the
bare blackthorn boughs;
Or the strange stiff crocuses, or the daffodils
Making one sheet of nodding yellow
The slopes of the terrace.
Gone were the white violets under massed
leaves,
With their faint sweet perfume;
The stretch of heavy bluebells;
The wild-fuchsia bushes.
I remember how I stood in Piccadilly
And thought: "Spring must not come this year;
Nor any year more."
But spring came.
And now when I see a bowl of red tulips
On my table;
Or the bright sweetness of yellow Forsythia
Trumpets at me from an office window;
When the spring sun reaches down soft fingers
between tall buildings
And gently touches my cheek;
Although I know that in the country
The brown streams are running free,
The brown earth is turning green,
The meshed tracery of the trees
Is blurring against the blue sky,
I do not weep; I do not weep at all.
Is it you, spring, who have changed?
Or is it I, or is it I?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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Summer Morning

"KEZIAH! Kezi-ah!"
"Yes, Auntie! Just a minute. I'm coming!"

The clear young voice seemed to slide down the banister in its haste to reach the waiting figure below—a stoutish lady with a friendly eye who had already half-opened the front door.

There was a scurry and rush of feet overhead where a row of open windows looked down upon a quiet, white-dusted road shaded by the green of willow trees; on a white picket fence and a garden breathing perfume and color—the blue of hundreds of larkspurs and delphiniums, the rosy spires of hollyhocks, the deep delicious scent of clove pinks, sweet Williams, and roses. The bee-murmuring, bird-rippling freshness and warmth of a summer morning filled the room with gladness, while a young wind blew the curtains.

But the girl, though she felt this with delight, did not even glance out of the windows as she ran toward a table below them; her eager gaze upon a small black cabinet, eight inches square, whose doors and top were inlaid with squares of colored woods, harmonizing and blending in the tints of an autumn moth. Near the top of one of the doors was a small keyhole. She unlocked it hastily and from the highest of three narrow drawers she took out a little gold engraved bracelet, snapped it round her small firm wrist and then pulled from the second drawer a locket on a golden chain and a short string of gold beads. She ran with these back to the mirror.

Which should it be? Aunt was waiting. She held the gold beads around her throat above a vision of white organdie and blue sash. No, it must be the locket. She gave one last glance at the laughing eyes that echoed the blue sash, at the sunny frame of hair. She snatched up a flower-wreathed hat, caught up her skirts and fled downstairs.

The front door slammed. A white ripple flew past the delphiniums and crowded phlox, out through the picket gate, up into the buggy.

"Oh, Auntie, I'm so sorry!"—an engaging dimple, or was it two?—a beseeching mischief in eyes and smile and face. What cound Auntie say?

"Never mind. Go on Henry!"

And then, as the carriage started: "I like that locket, Keziah. But perhaps you should put your hat on."

"Oh, but Auntie, there's such a little wind!"

"Yes, perhaps a hat would muss your hair!" said Auntie with a knowing look. Keziah laughed. Her laugh was as gay and sweet as a chime of little bells.

"Oh, how lovely the air is! How wonderful to be alive!" The carriage whirled on down a road of gardens into the green countryside.

P. S. P.

Puck

WE FOUND him in London—that great, gray city that is like a dark cloak with a flashing, crimson lining. The orchestra in the small restaurant, as casual as most of its kind, finally gave up the whole effort and departed with its instruments.

And then, from a curtained doorway, came this little dark man. His very walk was arresting. In a series of small, skipping rushes he advanced upon what might have been taken for a curious species of small grand piano.

With a flourish he proceeded to lift off the whole top of his instrument and lay it to one side. By this time, the eyes of everyone in the place were on him and he knew it. And now it was quite plain that it wasn't a piano at all, for the strings were arranged more like a strange, horizontal harp.

From one side he lifted two little sticks with padded ends and began to play. With those sticks he cavorted, he coaxed, he beat in a perfect frenzy of liquid notes. Under the spell of this merry, wistful music the feeling of the whole place changed—came alive. But that was by no means all.

During the whole time, he nodded and grimaced as diligently as a puppet. He had black, crinkling eyebrows and impish eyes, and before long the audience was as enthralled with his performance as he was.

Once between numbers our waiter grew confidential:

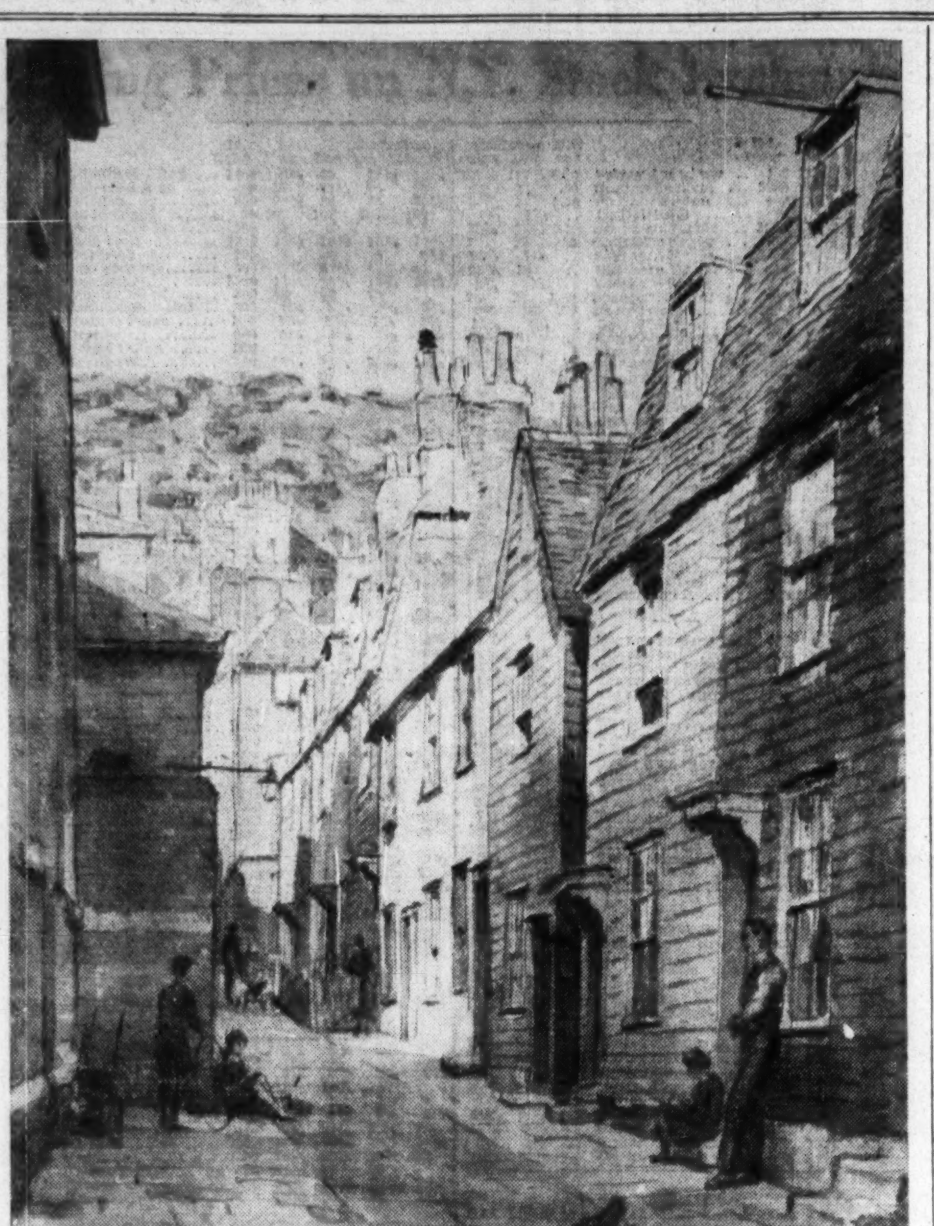
"Yes, Madame. A Hungarian gypsy. No, not a piano. A zimba—the music of our people."

We made a mental note. At the earliest possible moment, we would go to Hungary. And while we were going on in this strain and growing positively sentimental about a place we had never seen—the end came.

Very firmly our little Puck arose, placed his sticks in their niche, lifted the top of his zimba into place and skipped back through his doorway. No gusts of handclapping nor even a timid bravo could bring back a grimace or a single note.

Our own private suspicion that he was hurrying up to Kensington to play duets with Peter Pan probably borders on simple phantasy.

E. W. G.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD HASTINGS: A Water Color Sketch by Hubert Williams

LIKE its fellow fishing town of Folkestone, Hastings has decided on a clearance scheme involving its most picturesque quarter. The two towns have several features in common. Both are hilly, full of steep and narrow streets and tortuous footpaths; both were once notorious for smuggling. Both are very old, but with an extensive modern growth westward and inland.

In the case of Hastings, however, the ancient is much more sharply divided from the new than at Folkestone, the barrier being the precipitous bluff on the edge of which frown the rims of the castle. Indeed, many of the thousands of visitors which flock each year to what one may term the more progressive part of Hastings, depart the poorer for never having climbed to the green plateau of Castle Hill and gazed upon the sea of red roofs of Old Town, snugly packed in the narrow valley below. But to do so is to wish to explore more intimately the atmosphere of the place.

There are certainly two straightforward streets, running parallel through the length of the town—High Street and All Saints Street—which, narrow though they are, have to take all the traffic—including a service of trolley buses—but between these the visitor may lose himself in a remarkably involved network of lanes and passages. At one time a bourne flowed down to the sea through the midst of the houses. Its course may still be traced in Bourne Street and Passage. It is here that it is proposed to make a new street, involving the clearance of a great deal of the most congested area.

Mr. Williams's drawing is of Waterloo Place, a typical alley threatened by the scheme. Like the rest, it swarms with cats and children, who play here quite happily and safely immune from the danger of traffic. The artist was even given an exhibition of a "fast" game of cricket here, played with much gusto, but not unaccompanied by some sharp protests from the adult section of the inhabitants!

A digression may, perhaps, be allowed here to suggest in words something of what the original water-color sketch must needs lose in reproduction, namely the color. One is struck by the warmth of color pervading Old Hastings. In this sketch, at any rate, there is the red of the tiles, and the ochre and cream of the painted house-fronts as seen by the glow of the late afternoon sun. Even the shadowed pavement reflects some of the warmth of the buildings. At the end of the passage is a glimpse of the heights of East Hill, covered with gorse, whose green and gold is modified by the blue smoke which always ascends from Old Town. And, as a welcome relief, a stretch of clear blue sky appears overhead.

God-Given Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Elijah told the woman at the gate of the city of Zarephath not to fear because of her scanty supply of meal and oil, but to make for him a little cake, she did according to the saying of Elijah "and she, and he, and her house, did eat many days." She doubted not Elijah's God-given ability, but hastened to obey him. Her obedience resulted in the continued manifestation of supply. Was it not inevitable that her faith, hope, obedience, should be outwardly manifested in a practical manner?

Do we, at times, find ourselves with just a little meal in the barrel—with just a few dollars and many bills owing? Then it is time for right activity, time to take a look within at that which will inevitably be expressed without. Let us ask, as did Elisha of another widow, "What hast thou in the house?" And what do we find? Is it doubt, fear, self-pity, resentment, cupidity? These are not qualities of divine Mind. Outwardly expressed these negative, stultifying, depressing qualities of thought do not become "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," but, on the contrary, they so becloud one's spiritual vision and understanding as to render one incapable of appreciating the good which is always at hand.

The spiritual qualities reflected by the woman, in each of these instances, obedience, faith, humility, willingness to share with another, opened the way for divine Love adequately to meet the need. Other needs there probably were, but each now had proof positive of divine providence. On page 494 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

We need not fear that carnal beliefs can cause us to lose our hold on divine reality, for God-given ability enables us to hold to and reflect the enduring and good qualities of God, divine Mind, and to have these qualities translated, or outwardly expressed, in meeting our every need.

A student of Christian Science, whose duty it is frequently to make intricate mechanical and electrical adjustments, had the welcomed opportunity to prove his God-given ability on one occasion which left no doubt as to its instant availability. These adjustments, while intricate and complex, are rendered less difficult because "methods of operation sheets" and blueprints are usually available. On this occasion, however, these were not at hand, and there was no one of whom to ask questions. To avert serious consequences, not the least important of which was loss of remuneration and employment, immediate and right action was demanded.

The student had no material aid. But had he nothing in the house? Yes, to a degree, he had the understanding of Truth, of God's law of harmony, as taught in Christian Science. Then came the mental command: Prepare to utilize what you know of Truth and God's law in dispelling this claim of error. It was clear to him that the adjustment needed was being made in his thought, before ever he had connected an instrument or touched a tool. There was no room in his house, or consciousness, for fear, doubt, confusion, since he was thinking clearly about God, the Giver of all good, about Mind, the source of all movement and of all right ideas. All that was needed in this instance, as in any instance, was the right idea. With the realization of this truth the right idea came to his thought, the urgent need was instantly met, and the difficulty mastered.

No thought had been given to, no time had been lost in, determining which of many methods, instruments, and tools should be used. Nor did the student, without guidance, know which of these to employ. But he knew enough to avoid the stumbling blocks of material reasoning; he knew the advisability of turning unreservedly to God, who is "a very present help in trouble." He knew that man possesses intelligence and the God-given ability to manifest it, to demonstrate Mind's sacred power. Had not the prophet Jeremiah said (32:27), "Then came the word of the Lord, . . . Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh: is there any thing too hard for me?" And again (33:3), "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." And Christ Jesus, as recorded by Matthew, said (10:26), "Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known." Instantly the way, the tool, and the method became known. The answer came, the adjustments were made. No interruption to service occurred, and man's God-given ability was demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

HABILIDAD OTORGADA POR DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO Elías dijo a la mujer cerca de la puerta de la villa de Sarepta que no temiese a causa de sus limitadas reservas de harina y de aceite, sino que le hiciera una torta pequeña, ella hizo conforme a la palabra de Elías; "y comieron ella y él y el hijo, muchos días". Ella no dudó de la habilidad de Elías otorgada por Dios, sino se apresuró a obedecerle. Su obediencia resultó en una manifestación continuada de sustento. ¿No fué natural e inevitable que su fe, esperanza y obediencia se manifestasen exteriormente de una manera práctica?

¿No nos pasa a veces a nosotros que nos encontramos con muy poquita harina en la orza —unos pocos dolares en nuestra posesión y muchas deudas por todas partes? Entonces es el tiempo para la actividad correcta, el tiempo de mirar adentro a lo que inevitablemente se expresará afuera. Preguntemos lo mismo que Eliseo preguntó a otra viuda: "Qué tienes en casa?" ¿Y qué es lo que encontramos? ¿Es duda, temor, commiseración propia, resentimiento, codicia? Estas no son cualidades de la Mente divina. Expresadas exteriormente, estas cualidades mentales tan negativas, embrutecedoras y deprimentes no llegan a ser la substancia "de cosas esperadas, la prueba que hay de cosas que aun no se ven", sinó que son, por lo contrario, lo que nubla de tal manera nuestra vista espiritual y nuestro entendimiento, que nos hace incapaces de apreciar el bien que está siempre a nuestro alcance.

Las cualidades espirituales reflejadas por estas mujeres, su obediencia, su fe, su humildad, su disposición de compartir con otros lo que había, abrieron el camino por el cual el Amor divino podía proveer su sustento adecuadamente. Había probablemente otras necesidades además de aquellas; pero cada una de ellas había recibido una prueba positiva de la Providencia divina. En la página 494 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El Amor divino siempre ha suplido y siempre suplirá todo lo que le haga falta al hombre. No es bueno imaginar que Jesús demostró el poder divino de la curación sólo por un número selecto o por una época limitada, puesto que el Amor divino provee la humanidad entera y a todas horas de todo lo bueno."

No necesitamos temer que las creencias carnales puedan separarnos de la realidad divina, porque nuestra habilidad otorgada por Dios nos capacita para reflejar y mantener constantemente las cualidades buenas y perdurables de Dios, la Mente divina, y de traducirlas, es decir, expresarlas exteriormente, de manera que seamos provistos de todo lo que nos haga falta.

Cierto adherente de la Ciencia Cristiana, que está muchas veces obligado a hacer intricados ajustes mecánicos y eléctricos, tuvo una oportunidad de probar su habilidad otorgada por Dios de una manera que no dejó ninguna duda respecto al hecho de que esta habilidad está siempre a nuestro alcance instantáneamente. Ajustes tales, por muy intricados y complejos que sean, generalmente se hacen más fáciles por el uso de ciertos métodos a base de láminas de operación y de copias heliográficas. Pero en esta ocasión ninguna de estas cosas estaban al alcance del que tenía que hacer el ajuste, ni había nadie a quien se le pudiera haber preguntado algo. Para evitar serias consecuencias, por lo tanto, entre las cuales amenazaba la pérdida de empleo y de salario, era preciso obrar correcta e inmediatamente.

No disponía allí de ninguna ayuda material. ¿Pero no tenía nada en casa? Sí, que tenía algo; poseía en cierta medida el entendimiento de la Verdad, de la ley divina de la armonía, tal como se enseña en la Ciencia Cristiana. Entonces recibió el mandamiento mental: ¡Prepárate a utilizar lo que sepas de la Verdad y de la ley de Dios para disipar esta pretensión del error! Comprendió desde luego que el ajuste necesario se estaba haciendo en su pensamiento, antes de que ninguna connexión se hubiese establecido entre sus materiales o ningún instrumento se hubiese tocado. No había lugar en su casa, en su conciencia, para temor, duda, confusión, puesto que estaba pensando claramente sobre Dios, el Dador de todo lo bueno, sobre la Mente, la fuente de todo movimiento y de todas las ideas correctas. Todo lo que hacía falta en este caso, como en todo caso, era la idea correcta. En cuanto comprendió esta verdad, la idea correcta le vino; atendió inmediatamente la necesidad urgente de aquel momento, y encontró una salida para la situación tan difícil que le confrontaba.

No perdió tiempo pensando largamente para determinar cual de muchos métodos, instrumentos o utensilios se debiera emplear. No hubiera sabido tampoco, sin dirección, cual de ellos había de eligir. Pero era bastante prudente para evitar los tropezaderos de razonamientos materiales; sabía cuánto mejor es volverse sin reservas a Dios, que es un "socorro muy bien experimentado en las angustias". Sabía que el hombre posee inteligencia, y la habilidad otorgada por Dios de manifestarla, de demostrar el sagrado poder de la Mente. ¿No había dicho el profeta Jeremías (32:27): "He aquí que yo, Jehová, soy el Dios de toda carne: ¿habrá acaso cosa alguna demasiado difícil para mí?"; y en otra parte (33:3): "Clama a mí, que yo te responderé, y te mostraré cosas grandes y encubiertas, que tú nunca conociste"? ¿Y no dijo Cristo Jesús, según nos relata San Mateo (10:26): "No los temáis, pues, porque nada hay encubierto que no haya de ser manifestado; ni oculto, que no se haya de saber"? Instantáneamente se percibió cual medio, cual instrumento y cual método se debiera elegir. Se recibió la contestación deseada, y los ajustes se pudieron llevar a efecto; sin que hiciera falta interrumpir la corriente eléctrica. Y así se demostró la habilidad que Dios ha otorgado al hombre.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dogwood Flowers in a Vase

TO WAKE and see
White blossoms looking down
As if to say:
"How can she sleep on such a day,
With Spring at last in town?"

To look straight up
At petals soft as cream
On olive stems,
Unparalleled by moneyed gems,
Is but to wake and dream.

To wake and feel
White flowers for a while
So near to me,
Like promises of joy to be,
Is but to wake and smile.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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and
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Price Changes Are Restricted to Narrow Limits

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Satisfied To Mark Time In Sluggish Market

Fractional Changes Prevail for Most Part—Some Modest Gains

By Forrest Price

It wasn't the kind of market to brag about.

Traders seemed to take the attitude, "Let George do it."

So business on the New York Stock Exchange dwindled down to about 450,000 shares for the day.

There was some satisfaction in the constructive element in seeing prices about holding their own, or doing a little better in a few specialized cases.

Price changes were mostly on the up side, and generally were restricted to the fractions.

A few specialties made a moderately good showing without any apparent reason for it.

For example, Firestone A moved forward nearly 3 points. Goodyear preferred was up about a point. Columbia Gas A added 2 points to its quotation. Wright Aero, which had a nose dive a day or so ago, gained 2 points or so.

Others in the ascending class included such issues as U. S. Steel preferred, American Woolen preferred, American Chicle, Public Service of New Jersey, Mullins preferred, United Carbon, Cerro de Pasco, Atchison preferred, and Spencer Kellogg.

On the losing side were U. S. Smelting, Owens Illinois Glass and American Crystal Sugar preferred. White Rock was off more than 3 points in a few sales.

The closing was easy.

About the best that could be said of the bond list was that it was steady. Secondary corporate loans were slightly improved. Substantial gains were made by Erie 5s, International Telephone 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s. Trading in United States Governments was light, and prices were steady.

Among the commodities cotton failed to duplicate its previous erratic movement, and prices moved in a narrow channel. Wheat prices, influenced by extensive western dust storms, and the highest prices for the day were reached in the late dealings.

Some people in high official position in this and other leading countries might not be willing to admit that it looks as if currency stabilization were nearer realization today than ever before.

This has been brought about by the recent upset in foreign exchange. All of the leading countries of the world have been in financial distress of one kind and another ever since the World War. And it has seriously hampered recovery.

No one denies the desirability of an international agreement on stabilization. The question is how to bring it about. The elimination of selfishness and an unconditional desire to render help to the entire world would make a good start.

Gold Bloc Moneys Generally Firmer

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Belgium appeared to have brought dealings in its currency under rigid control today, and gold bloc moneys generally stiffened in world foreign exchange markets.

Although French francs were under some selling pressure in London, in Paris the American dollar rose to 15.19 francs, and later improved in New York, where it was quoted .00⅛ of a cent higher at 6.59¾ cents after the close of European markets.

Trading was restricted in the Belgian belga, and it held unchanged from yesterday's final level at 22.30 cents in mid-day dealings in New York.

The pound declined in New York after the dollar had maintained a steady tone in London. At $4.77 the pound was off 1⅛ cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; fractional changes.
Bonds: Mixed; renewed selling in foreign issues.
Curb: Steady; specialties higher.
Foreign exchanges: Irregular; gold bloc steady; sterling lower.
Cotton: Quiet; uncertainty over Washington developments.
Sugar: Dull; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; extraordinary dust storms.
Corn: Higher; influenced by wheat.
Cattle: Best strong; new top $14.50.
Hogs: Mostly 25 lower; top $8.60.

Foreign

London—Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted today by the unsettled foreign exchange market and the uncertain political outlook. Gilt-edged securities and British industrials improved on repurchases but others were lower. Aviation shares advanced in sympathy with Wall Street. Belgian bonds were weak, and gold shares eased on the weakening price for gold. The closing was dull.

Paris—After a strong opening, prices on the Bourse declined influenced by the fluctuation in rentes. Belgian issues improved on reports that ex-Premier Georges Theunis had been asked to form a government. The closing was inactive and lower.

Berlin—Prices opened firm on the Boerse and the turnover was larger. Weakness developed later, but the closing was sustained.

Cotton Price Movement Narrow

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Cotton futures were quiet today. After opening steady, prices moved in a narrow range, with trade interest restricted by uncertainty over Washington developments. The market closed about unchanged from yesterday's closing quotation.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

General Foods Corp. Shows $11,143,875 Net for Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The pamphlet report of General Foods Corporation, submitted to stockholders, shows net income, after all charges and expenses and provision for income taxes, of $11,143,875 for 1934.

This is equal to $2.12 a share on the 5,251,440 shares of common stock outstanding at the close of the year and compares with net income of $10,326,948, or $1.96 a share, earned in 1933 on the 5,251,468 shares then outstanding.

The report shows net earnings of $2,112,142 or 40 cents a share for the final quarter, compared with earnings of $1,454,090 or 28 cents a share for the corresponding quarter of 1933.

Chilean Mineral Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, March 20—A substantial increase in mineral production in Chile during 1934 over the preceding year is reported by the United States Acting Commercial Attaché here.

The principal mineral product, copper, showed an increase of 57 per cent, it is pointed out. Total output of copper bars during the past year was 187,405 tons in 1933 and 97,516 tons in 1932.

The greatest percentage of increase was in gold production. Gold mines, while placer mining likewise registered greater production and the same was true of other gold-producing activities.

Gold output from mines in 1934 amounted to 130,676 fine grams against 1933 and 1934 gold output from placers was 1,566,422 grams in 1934 against 278,196 grams in 1933.

Dividend Declarations

American Brake Shoe declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common, both payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

Massachusetts Investors Trust declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 20 to holders of record March 30.

The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company declared a dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20.

Public Service Trust declared a dividend of 13 cents a share, payable April 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	10.43	10.43	10.40	10.40	—.02
May	10.59	10.61	10.58	10.60	....
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Spots 1.00, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.03	—.05
May	6.02	6.09	6.00	6.00	—.05
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Exports Increase

OTTAWA, March 20 (AP)—The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer in February, while the United States was the second largest buyer among the countries to which Canadian goods were exported.

Allowed Lumber Production

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The National Control Committee of the Lumber Code Authority has allowed production of 4,226,000,000 feet for the second quarter.

Demand for Steel Is Still Receding, Declares Iron Age

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Steel demand is still receding, and ingot output has fallen from 47 to 46 per cent, while scrap, as measured by the Iron Age composite price, has dropped from $11.17 to $10.83 a ton, says the weekly report of Iron Age.

Whether the decline in business reflects an actual reduction in consumption or merely mirrors the growing conservatism of buyers cannot be answered definitely at the present juncture. Without doubt a spirit of caution, which became pronounced enough, affects consumption as well as the volume of buying.

Thus far the automobile industry, premier steel consumer, has not pared down its production schedules for March and April, but there is increasing apprehension that retail demand will react unfavorably to the numerous political and industrial uncertainties.

Most disconcerting of recent developments was the reentry of the Federal Government into the Nation's steel picture. While the report of the National Recovery Administration on this subject is regarded as much less important than that of the Federal Trade Commission, there is the fear that adoption of the recommendations of either body at this time would result in far-reaching dislocations in both business and employment.

Pending the settlement of its code, close buying will be the rule, and forward undertakings will be discouraged.

Bank of Canada's Gold Reserve High

OTTAWA, March 20—The first statement given out by the Bank of Canada, which opened its doors on March 11, shows a gold reserve of $106,585,335, consisting of gold coin and bullion, received from the chartered banks.

It also has $386,000 in silver bullion, and small amounts in sterling in London and United States funds (held in London and New York respectively).

The gold backing is well above statutory requirements. The total amount of notes outstanding, $254,222,000, as the statement was $4.47 to 100.

In future all issue of notes backed by the gold reserve of the central bank, explained Graham Towers, its governor. The shareholders have paid in $5,000,000 capital stock. The balance will revert to the bank unpaid within a month.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

[illegible]

Winnipeg Wheat

[illegible]

Steel Scrap Price Decline

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The Iron Age composite price of heavy melting steel scrap has declined to $10.83 a ton from $11.17 last week.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

[illegible]

Higher Taxes And Rate Reduction For Edison Electric

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, President Frank D. Comerford made the following statement:

"The annual report of the board of directors of the Edison Company of Boston, containing a statement of financial operations for 1934, has already been mailed to the stockholders. At this meeting we think it important to direct your attention should be called to two items of major importance.

"During the year the total taxes paid by the company were $5,643,817, an increase of $652,214 over the previous year. This increase alone more than offsets the improvement in gross earnings during the year, and also the savings in interest due to the refunding operations in 1934.

"The other important subject is the rate reduction. The company is putting into effect on April 1 another rate reduction, the second within a year. It is estimated that Edison customers will save approximately $780,000 under the new rates."

Dust Storms Hoist Chicago Wheat Values

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Extraordinary dust storms that swept from the Black Hills in South Dakota hundreds of miles to the Texas Panhandle hoisted wheat values sharply today.

This was the first time of late that dust storms had become a major market influence, although they have been persistently prevalent. Highest prices of the day were attained in the late dealings.

Wheat closed strong at the day's topmost level, 1⅛–2⅜ cents above yesterday's finish, May 93⅞–¾, corn 1⅛–1⅝ up, May 78⅝–⅞, oats ⅝ up, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Today	78.2	92.3	88.0	67.1
Prev. day	78.2	92.2	88.0	67.0
Month ago	83.8	94.8	88.8	69.9
Year ago	86.4	85.5	83.1	66.9
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	78.2	92.2	84.5	67.0
1934 high	83.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1932 low	34.5	43.1	68.2	60.2
1933 low	45.8	40.0	64.9	42.3
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Today	109.9	Year ago	104.7
Month ago	110.0	1935 low	107.9
1935 high	110.3	1934 low	99.1
1934 high	108.3	1932 low	86.8
1928 high	104.4		

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from the first of the year to March 16 totaled 239,263 long tons, raw value, compared with 288,474 tons in the corresponding period of 1934, a decline of 17 per cent, Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, reports. Shipments to the United States totaled 228,953 tons compared with 240,332 tons for the like period last year, a decline of 5.1 per cent. Forwardings to other countries, principally to Europe were 10,310 tons, compared with 48,142 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, a 78 per cent decrease.

Associated Gas & Electric

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—For the week ended March 9, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 55,341,373 units (kwh), which is an increase of 4 per cent over the comparable week a year ago. Output for the four weeks to date amounted to 219,742,302 units, an increase of 3 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
March	73.8	73.8	73.20
September	74.1	74.1	73.40

b—Bid.

Official Report Of Cotton Crop 9,469,338 Bales

Total for 1934 Considerably Under Production of Previous Year

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The 1934 cotton crop was reported today by the Census Bureau in its final report as 9,469,338 running bales, counting round as half bales, and equivalent to 9,636,879 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The 1933 crop was 12,664,019 running bales, or 13,047,262 equivalent 500-pound bales, and the 1932 crop, 12,709,647 running bales or 13,001,508 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The average gross weight of the bale for the 1934 crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 508.8 pounds, compared with 515.1 pounds for the 1933 crop and 511.5 for 1932.

Included in the 1934 total are 8374 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales included numbered 128,954, compared with 607,392 for 1933 and 735,579 for 1932.

American-Egyptian bales totaled 13,989, compared with 9683 for 1933 and 8363 for 1932.

The 1934 production by states in equivalent 500-pound bales, was reported:

Alabama, 952,137; Arizona, 116,008; Arkansas, 874,672; California, 259,169; Florida, 23,951; Georgia, 971,455; Louisiana, 484,630; Mississippi, 1,145,818; Missouri, 234,033; New Mexico, 86,443; North Carolina, 631,358; Oklahoma, 317,476; South Carolina, 681,511; Tennessee, 404,325; Texas, 2,401,230; Virginia, 32,929; all other states, 14,035.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

[illegible]

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The following quotations, in cents, show the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated.

	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18
High	100.7		
Low	100.1		
Last	100.5		

Range since legalization: High—107.6; Low—99.04. Apr. 27, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the dollar at 59.06 per cent of the old dollar. On the basis of the old dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.39 cents.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 18 was: Receipts, $143,080,331; expenditures, $51,963,097; balance, $2,641,163,340; expenditures for the fiscal year (including $2,936,130,237 of emergency expenditures): excess of expenditures, $2,564,349,484; gold assets, $8,565,...

Polished Plate Glass Output

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Total output of polished plate glass by member companies of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America in February was 14,232,237 square feet, compared with 12,561,111 in January and 7,441,273 in February a year ago. The February production was the largest since October, 1929, when output was 14,020,804 square feet.

Remington Arms Co. Net

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The Remington Arms Company reports net income for 1934 of $142,388, compared with a net loss of $452,659 in 1933, after receiving items.

Commerce and Finance • **Survey Shows Farmers Spending Freely and Paying Debts** • Business and Industry

More Competitive Basis in Selling Wool Clip Planned

Price-Fixing Eliminated—Sales Fall Off in Week—Prices Abroad Steady

At a meeting in Boston yesterday of the houses which are signatory to the Government wool program, a plan for the handling of the 1935 wool clip and the surplus of the 1933-34 wools which have been carried over was presented for the consideration of the wool trade. On the whole, the plan met with a favorable reception.

Of chief significance is the fact that, in the new plan, price-fixing has no place. For the future, prices on wool will be determined as they were before the Government price-fixing era came to be common in the codes of the NRA. In respect to prices the market will be free once more.

This statement applies with equal force to the wool grower and the wool dealer, except that in the case of the grower who has government loans upon his flocks, he must be solvent; otherwise, the Government, which is the preferred creditor, reserves the right to direct the method of disposal of the wool.

There is one respect in which the market will not be free; so far as the houses handling government controlled wools are concerned. Dealers must agree to sell their own wools ratably with the wools on which the Government holds loans.

It is noteworthy that the wool grower, if he is solvent, will have the right under the proposed plan, of selling to whomsoever he may wish, or, if he prefers, of consigning his wool to whatever house he desires.

There are various other provisions in the new plan, which aim to make the position of the approved dealer more secure and to allow him to do business on the competitive basis which the current market circumstances make necessary to the end that wool may flow steadily into consuming channels, rather than be set aside by substitutes as has been the case during the last year or more.

Sales during the latter half of last week fell off very considerably, reducing sales to about 7,000,000 pounds for the week, including independent sales, or about half the volume of the two preceding weeks. This week, the volume stepped up again on Monday to nearly 2,000,000 pounds.

The nature of the business done during the week has not changed materially. Interest is centered on the finer territory and Texas wools chiefly and prices for these wools have been steady. Fair quantities of Tex.'s 12 months wool of good character have been sold at 62@63 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood wools are in demand to a moderate extent. Choice Ohio half-blood is firm at 28 cents in the grease. Some demand is being experienced for three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools which are generally steady. Scoured wools have been in less eager demand, although medium grades are firmly held. Good B supers are held at 55 cents generally.

Noils and wastes and other by-products are in moderate demand but generally held firmly on account of their comparatively light supply.

Carpet wool is in comparatively light supply on spot owing to the recent buying movement of the mills which are fairly busy again. Prices are firm at 24@26 cents for the fair to choice wools, clean basis.

Mohair is quiet both here and in the country, with prices hardly changed.

Foreign markets are generally steady.

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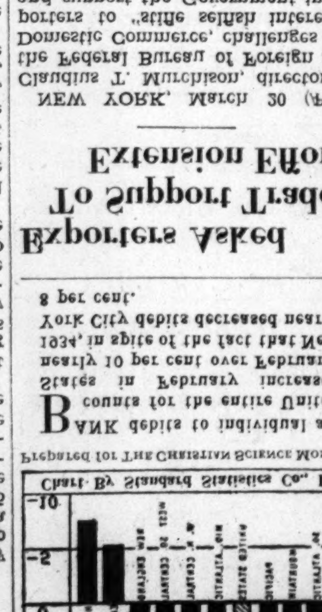

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BANK debits to individual accounts for the entire United States in February increased nearly 10 per cent over February, 1934, in spite of the fact that New York City debits decreased nearly 8 per cent.

Exporters Asked To Support Trade Extension Efforts

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Claudius T. Murchison, director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, challenges exporters to "stifle selfish interests" and support the Government in its trade extension efforts.

"Your destiny as exporters constitutes a challenge both as individuals and as a group to support the efforts of Government and of other organized agencies in the promotion of trade as a whole," he told the annual meeting of export executives held under the direction of the Export Managers Club of New York.

He pointed out that 1934 export trade was 27 per cent greater than 1933 and imports gained 26 per cent.

Henry F. Grady, chief of the trade agreement section of the Department of State, called attention to the inability of importers of American products to secure dollars with which to continue to buy from us under the existing import restrictions which he termed "the present log jam in the world's trade."

Shorter Term Bills Yield 0.094 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Tenders for two series of Treasury bills totaling $100,000,000, dated March 20, 1935, and offered on March 15, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on March 18, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury. They show $171,976,000 applied for, of which $100,131,000 was accepted.

For the 182-day Treasury bills series, maturing Sept. 18, 1935, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $104,570,000, of which $50,125,000 was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.953 and the average rate is about 0.094 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

For the 273-day Treasury bills series, maturing Dec. 18, 1935, which was for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $67,406,000, of which $50,006,000 was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.889 and the average rate is about 0.147 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Rise in Collection Of Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Increased income tax collections generally throughout the country were reported by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who said that only six collection districts out of a total of 64 had shown a decrease from last year's figures.

The Treasury's latest statement showing its financial position at the close of business March 16, listed March income tax payments of $152,224,281 as against $125,005,356 on the comparable date of last year. However, Mr. Helvering said, approximately $55,000,000 which the collectors had on hand was undeposited. He believed the first 15 days' collections would aggregate about $246,000,000 when final returns were in.

Confectionery Sales Are Large During January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Confectionery and competitive chocolate product sales during January were valued at $16,697,185 compared with $11,726,374 in the like month of 1934, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from 317 identical manufacturers.

The volume of sales transacted during January, 1934, was unusually large, it was stated.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

Sharp Increase In Farm Buying Throughout West

Tractor Orders Top 1929—Mail Order Sales Rise 8 to 17 P. C.

DES MOINES, March 20 (AP)—A sharp increase in farm buying, and in some quarters an even greater rise in farm business expectations have taken place, a survey in the midwest showed today.

Farm implement companies, particularly tractor concerns, reported a flood of orders with sales already mounting above 1929.

Rural auctioneers reported higher prices at farm sales. Two large mail order houses said 1935 sales thus far have increased from 8 to 17 per cent over a year ago.

The survey of farm business men disclosed land is selling higher, more money is being paid for horses, farmers are paying old debts, seed companies have orders for larger purchases, credit is looser, general farm merchandise sales are up, there is a strong demand for farms, and farmers in general are entering the 1935 crop year with a new confidence.

The principal reasons assigned for this new buying impetus were: Increased farm buying power due to the rise in farm product prices; government benefit payments; a loosening of credit; prospects generally for a good crop year, and the fact farmers have purchased only bare necessities in the last five years.

Economists pointed out, however, this by no means indicates the farmer has turned the corner of prosperity. They pointed to a recapture of foreign agricultural markets and a general revival of business as the more permanent foundations of agricultural recovery.

It was conceded, however, in general the farmer has cash or is obtaining credit, and is spending the money on long-needed repair, replenishment of equipment and the prospect of a good crop year.

Typical of replies from business leaders was that of the general manager of a large farm implement company at Milwaukee. He reported 1935 sales of tractors and cream separators up 75 to 80 per cent over last year. He said there was an actual shortage of tractors and orders were far ahead of shipments.

Farm implement dealers serving the northwest states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, said they are preparing for a boom year, with plants geared for as much as 100 per cent increase over 1934.

The Illinois Agricultural Association said future orders for motor lubricants for 1935 spring delivery were 33 per cent ahead of 1934.

Railway Net for Six Months Seen as Poorest in Decades

Spokesman for Roads Says First Half of 1935 Likely to Show Big Deficit—Points to Need for Removal of Competitive Restrictions

DENVER, Colo., March 20—"Financial results of railroad operation in the first six months of 1935 are likely to be worse than returns for the corresponding period of any year since the end of government control," declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Denver Traffic Club here. "Other industries may be encouraged by improved earnings, but railroad trends that a year ago were indicating some degree of recovery in operating income have been reversed," he continued.

"Results for the first two full months of this year have shown a rate of decline in net railway operating income, which represents surplus of revenues over operating expenses and taxes, that coupled with complete restoration April 1 of pre-depression wage rates for railroad employees, and the obvious fact that more than seasonal increase in traffic volume may not be anticipated reasonably before midsummer, indicate that the results for the first half of 1933, with its bank holiday and other bitter memories, may not be reached. Indeed, it will take more than the usual seasonal increase in traffic as the year advances, in view of wage rates raised above 1933 and 1934 levels, and other increases in operating expenses not within the control of railroad management, to produce a final result for the full year less discouraging than that of either of the two preceding years.

"Despite slightly increased revenues in 1934, the railroads finished the year with a greater deficit in net income than in the preceding year, it being the third successive year the railroads were compelled to record their net results in red ink. So far as anything now in sight may be relied upon as an index, 1935 will be the fourth successive year of failure to earn fixed charges.

"Annual maintenance expenditures in the last four years have averaged approximately a billion dollars less than the average in the preceding four year period. Much of this reduction in current operating costs represents 'expense deferred,' rather than 'money saved,' though, and such drastic curtailment of expenditures for maintenance purposes may not be continued indefinitely without impairment of service.

"This somewhat pessimistic picture of the railroad situation, as it stands at the moment, is not presented with a purpose to shed gloom when most of us are earnestly seeking sunshine. It is the intent rather to challenge attention to several stubborn facts and acute conditions which must be reckoned with before the country's transportation horizon can be completely cleared.

"That the present revenue plight of the railroads is in large degree due to general conditions affecting all business, everyone agrees. That their plight has been made more acute by public policies no longer adjusted to actual conditions, however well adapted these policies may have been to fit conditions under which the railroads faced little or no transport competition, everyone is likewise agreed. It is reliably estimated that freight traffic carrying annual revenues of approximately a billion dollars has been diverted from the railroads to their unregulated rivals in recent years.

"For complete recovery, the railroads of course must wait, along with all other business, on restoration of more normal commercial volume generally. They should not be required to wait, however, for recovery of that portion of their normal traffic that may be regained through removal of competitive restrictions and regulations applying to them, from which their rivals are free.

"Realization of this factor in the railroad problem influenced the President, nearly two years ago, to press to passage the Emergency Transportation Act. The Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, authorized by that act, after prolonged investigation, has now made definite recommendations as to constructive revision of federal regulatory policies to correct the manifest discriminations against railroads that are inherent in the present law, by reason of changed competitive conditions.

"In the main, these recommendations are in accord with the three-point program of remedial legislation which the railroads have proposed to the present session of Congress. The co-ordinator's recommendations, and the railroad program alike, embrace placing waterway carriers, intercoastal and inland, under regulation as to rates and practices comparable to that applying to railroads; regulation of commercial carriers by highway that will prevent destructive competitive practices and rates while encouraging proper development of this form of supplementary transport; and modification of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to eliminate current rigid regulation of 'long and short-haul' rates."

Dern Says Glaring Abuses of Profit System Must Go

War Secretary Tells Leaders Prosperity and Reform Parallel Goals

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Secretary of War George H. Dern last night assured several hundred assembled business, industrial and social leaders that one of the two major purposes of the President and his Cabinet is to save the American profit system "by purging it of its most flagrant abuses."

The other goal, he said, is to restore the people to prosperity, and the two objectives lie parallel.

The occasion was the final session and annual banquet of the Committee of One Hundred at Miami Beach.

Classifying himself as a businessman "who believes in the profit system and thinks it is not incompatible with social justice," Mr. Dern declared:

"Nobody in authority is trying to change our form of Government or our economic system . . . social reform and social progress must be linked with an interest in the welfare of legitimate business."

"I want to fix it firmly in your minds that the President and those in his Cabinet are primarily interested in two things," he said. "The first is to restore prosperity and the second is to save the American system by purging it of its most flagrant abuses."

All social problems may be traced back to the problems of business, Secretary Dern said and continued:

"To harass and destroy business is to make social advancement impossible. The worst enemies of humanitarian progress are those who begrudge honest business a reasonable profit. Businessmen as a whole are as socially minded as any other group.

"We no longer stand in mute awe of the man who has made a great fortune. We are more apt to inquire, 'How did he get it?' and 'What is he doing with it?'

"I think I am not oversanguine when I predict social justice will increasingly receive support and impetus from industrial leaders."

Sale of American Cotton to Soviet Denied by Johnson

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Oscar Johnson, President Roosevelt's roving cotton representative, denied reports that he had sold large quantities of American cotton at home to Soviet Russia.

Following a heavy break in cotton prices and an appeal from Jack McFadden, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, for a statement, Mr. Johnson sent this cable to Mr. McFadden:

"My mission has no connection with a cotton pool. All pool cotton is withdrawn from the market until there is a price better than 12 cents. The pool has sold no cotton since the recent break. Rumors of pool selling abroad are utterly false. You may use this to refute rumors."

Mr. Johnson said, "I am traveling as special advisor to the AAA, not in my capacity as manager of a cotton pool. I am here to discuss with officials and cotton men the possibilities of holding an international cotton conference and learning exactly why consuming nations over here are not buying our cotton—to what extent our price, their inability to get exchange or their difficulty in selling us their goods, is responsible for the situation."

Mr. Johnson said three principal factors are causing the fall of American cotton exports: The Johnson Act relating to foreign loans, the anti-dumping law, and high tariffs in the United States.

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The World's Business ~ By H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor

The Modern Luddites

TECHNOCRACY had a great influence upon Roosevelt economics. Its influence persuaded American public opinion to consent to the restrictions on the use of machinery contained in many of the NRA codes. People said: "If machinery produces unemployment, a curb on machinery will lessen it."

The pure Technocrat will say that all this is Technocracy perverted. He has several times objected to our use of illustrations taken from early Technocratic writers on the ground that they were "merely the attempt of some newswriters or magazine owners to cash in on a current piece of information which had taken the country by storm." This charge is repeated in a letter from Mr. Walter T. Neubert. Mr. Neubert is one of the leading exponents of Technocracy on the west coast. His articles take the form of a daily column appearing in the Everett (Wash.) News, a reprint of which, under the title of "First of a Series of Discussions on Technocracy," has just reached this desk. In the course of the remarks in his covering letter he says:

> This reduction in purchasing power is the natural accompaniment of automatization under price system methods. Machines are displacing men. Machines do not eat. Machines do not receive wages. Purchasing power thus decreases. Goods remain on shelves for lack of purchasers. In the publishing business you have had a recent example of this very trend. In the 1920's telegraph copy was sent and transcribed manually by high-salaried men. These have mostly been displaced by the teletype, which records the news automatically for your use. You now may receive 62,000 words over the wire where previously you were satisfied with from 12,000 to 15,000 words. And where have these competent operators found employment after they were displaced? How much purchasing power did these machines displace?

A concrete illustration is worth a ton of generalities. It is pleasant to get a new one around which to write in place of illustrations now discredited.

In few other spheres of labor can the advance of the machine be better observed than in the printing and publishing business. It is one of the most remarkable sights in our new Publishing House. The mind of the sightseer as he observes the whirling machines must go back to the first "displacement." Five hundred years ago this was done. Gutenberg dispensed with the scrivener. But the greatest advances took place in the nineteenth century. Composing room, press room, and bindery have all been transformed mechanically within the last fifty years. The '80's brought the linotype and monotype to the compositors, new presses and techniques for making the half-tone plate to the pressmen, and to the bindery automatic processes for folding, gathering and covering books and magazines. It has been estimated that Gutenberg, Mergenthaler, et al have enabled one man to do the work that required about 16,000 men once upon a time! Hence, if we were to accept Mr. Neubert's logic, we should expect to see striking joblessness in the "printing" industry since the fifteenth century.

Probably many of the early scriveners felt the pinch, just as many more recent handicraftsmen, such as the shoemaker, have been affected by the inroads of machine-made goods. History does not tell us. I doubt it myself. Probably people continued for many years to make use of the manuscript writer in the same way that they continue to employ the portrait painter in spite of the competition of the photographer. If the early scriveners were not immediately displaced, however, there is evidence of immediate displacement at other great epochs in the mechanical development in the industry. When the linotype was first introduced in the commercial printing offices, for instance, it was occasionally necessary to guard them at night lest they be broken up by disgruntled hand setters who feared that their jobs were being permanently destroyed by the new machines.

That has been the story of every modern displacement. In 1811 the Luddites in England used to roam the countryside destroying the new textile machinery. Ten years ago I saw ricksha pullers in Peking lie over the new trolley car tracks in protest against the introduction of the trolley car. The protest against the linotype was thus familiar. But the protests, let us be thankful, did not put a stop to the new displacement. For twenty years the linotype and its mechanical associates continued to supplant straight-matter typesetting by hand.

Now I cannot supply any figures of employment in the printing industry since 1897. None is available. But the reader will take it from me, I think, that there has been no such decline; Indeed, there has been a tremendous advance. Printing and publishing have grown into one of the major industries of the world. In America it has employed one in every 33 of all the manufacturing wage-earners since 1920. Why? Because of the increased demand for the mechanized product. In Gutenberg's time the poor were ignorant. Only the elite could afford to buy the manuscripts prepared in the monasteries. Now books and magazines are so cheap that every adult is a reader. Thus we have this syllogism about technological change as the refutation of Mr. Neubert:

Technological change displaces workers;
But it makes the product cheaper;
Therefore, it enlarges the sale;

And, consequently, old workers are re-employed and more are employed to meet the enlarged demand.

This was the case with the linotype and its mechanical associates. Though one man at a linotype came to achieve about as much as four men had done by hand, the widening use of printing kept the compositors at work. Samuel Gompers in his autobiography referred to the linotype as an example of that beneficent form of labor-saving machinery which creates more employment because it made a product more widely useful and tolerable.

In the press room, no less than in the composing room, the labor-saving devices have been spectacular. Every year, it would seem, some new gadget is introduced to the giant presses which saves human labor. More data are available in this connection than in connection with the linotypes. For the great developments in the press room occurred this century. This is how the United States is being won over to the machine-fed press:

Presses Purchased in 1913		Presses Purchased in 1928	
Hand-Fed	3429	Hand-Fed	707
Machine-Fed	338	Machine-Fed	3383

These figures show the great extent of the adjustments that went on in the 20's in the country's press rooms. Machine-fed presses were displacing hand-fed presses at an amazing rate. The human side of the adjustment is told by Dr. Elizabeth Faulkner Baker in her book "Displacement of Men by Machines: Effects of Technological Change in Commercial Printing." I commend this book to Mr. Neubert and his associates. It is published by the Columbia University Press. Dr. Baker's researches will show him that the teletype is merely one of a vast succession of machine-for-men improvements in the printing and publishing which have been absorbed without resulting in any permanent labor displacements. In examining the results upon personnel of the introduction of machine-fed presses in 53 press rooms, Dr. Baker concludes that her study

> over a five-year period of mechanization revealed less net displacement of men than was anticipated. Because of the expansion of the plants, 16 per cent more men were employed in 1929 than in 1924, and there was even a slightly larger ratio of men to presses in the later period. (My italics.)

In the illustration he has chosen Mr. Neubert not only seems to be unaware of the effect of the machine upon the employment problem, he also closes his eyes to the offsetting factor contained in the manufacture of machines. "Machines do not eat, machines do not receive wages," he says. No, but the men who make the machines eat. They also receive wages. And there are millions of them—the men who build the linotype machines and the giant presses, the men who mine the coal that produces the electricity that runs the printing machines, the men who mine the lead that goes into the stereotype plates, the men who pump the crude oil that is refined into the lubricant that preserves the machines. Some of our greatest industries today are machinery makers.

Progress requires the teletype. This throttling of progress in the name of Technocracy is just as alarming as was the Luddite agitation in the name of backwardness. It bothers me in connection with an industry so essential to the march of civilization. For this is an industry that brings light. If Mr. Neubert's ideology had been in vogue in years gone by, however, it would still be in blinkers.

Hits Trade Evils

© Bachrach

George H. Dern
Secretary of War

Morgenthau Urges Immediate Exchange Of Liberty Bonds

In response to a wire from Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, the Boston Clearing House banks are endeavoring to reach holders of the Third-Called Fourth 4¼ Liberty bonds of 1933-1938, urging them immediately to exchange their bonds for the 2⅞ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60.

The bonds called are all outstanding Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds 1933-1938 (Fourth 4¼s) bearing serial numbers the final digit of which is 5, 6, or 7 (such serial numbers in the case of permanent coupon bonds being prefixed by the corresponding distinguishing letter E, F, or G, respectively).

Secretary Morgenthau calls attention to the fact that many holders of these bonds in small denominations may be unaware of this exchange. He, therefore, urges holders of these Third-Called 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds to examine their holdings and see if their individual bonds have been called, emphasizing that these called bonds should be in the mail not later than midnight Wednesday, March 27. Holders of these bonds should immediately deposit their bonds in local banks for this exchange and redemption. Interest on all such outstanding 4¼s so called for redemption will cease on the redemption date March 15.

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U. S. Exports Rise To Every Section Excepting Europe

France and Germany Buy Far Less, Britain and Japan More

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—An increase in American exports to every section of the world except Europe was revealed in Commerce Department figures for January.

The total exports month before last were $176,222,000 as compared to $172,220,000 in January, 1934.

The trend away from Europe was shown also in figures for the six months ended December, 1934, when American exports gained in almost every other corner of the globe.

The following table shows exports from the United States to the various geographical divisions:

	Jan. 1934	Jan. 1935
Europe	$90,046,000	$78,550,000
Northern North Am.	19,138,000	23,151,000
Southern North Am.	12,341,000	15,673,000
South America	10,864,000	13,502,000
Asia	32,145,000	34,153,000
Oceania	3,742,000	5,214,000
Africa	3,938,000	5,376,000
Imports Into the United States by Geographical Divisions		
Europe	38,184,000	46,743,000
Northern North Am.	19,302,000	19,385,000
Southern North Am.	11,641,000	16,911,000
South America	18,556,000	30,057,000
Asia	43,714,000	66,653,000
Oceania	1,059,000	1,551,000
Africa	2,641,000	2,802,000
Exports to Principal Countries		
Canada	18,855,000	22,814,000
France	13,200,000	7,343,000
Germany	15,730,000	4,734,000
Japan	16,162,000	18,600,000
United Kingdom	33,344,000	37,967,000
Russia	336,000	835,000
Imports From Principal Countries		
Canada	18,081,000	19,017,000
France	5,303,000	4,666,000
Germany	6,673,000	6,913,000
Japan	9,446,000	10,321,000
United Kingdom	8,359,000	10,676,000
Russia	691,000	1,433,000

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